

MKs are named in report on vigilantes

By ROBERT ROSENBERG
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Justice Ministry report prepared by Deputy Attorney-General Yehudit Karp on anti-Arab Jewish vigilantism in the West Bank names Knesset members who have intervened in police and military investigations. The *Jerusalem Post* has learned from authoritative sources. As a result of those interventions, and other problems regarding control of Judea and Samaria, few indictments have been brought against Jewish vigilantes. And for that reason Karp resigned from the chairmanship of the Justice Ministry committee that was set up a year ago to study the problem.

The *Post* has learned, Karp's resignation was not accepted by Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir, who, in a letter to her, wrote that he hopes "that when conditions change" she'll return to the committee in such a situation.

In separate statements yesterday, the Justice Ministry and the Defence Ministry entered into a struggle over who is responsible for bringing to justice vigilantes who have allegedly been vandalizing Arab property, conducting physical attacks on local Arabs, and in at least one instance, exploding a bomb outside the Hebron mosque.

A Defence Ministry statement said that Defence Minister Moshe Arens will ask the chief of staff "to examine those parts of the (Karp

Commission) report pertaining to the Israel Defence Forces. Most of the report has been turned over to the Justice and Interior Ministries, which are responsible for the police.

An unofficial source involved in investigating Jewish vigilantism in the administered territories said yesterday that the Defence Ministry statement is "a joke."

"Obviously," the source said, "the defence minister doesn't know the law, and that the absolute authority in the territories is the military. Furthermore, the general policy of the government is that all settlers in the territories are, in effect, subject to the military government."

The Defence Ministry statement notes that the "minister of defence was not involved in the discussions that have been going on in the Justice Ministry for the last two years. But a representative of the IDF was a permanent member of the commission, which met regularly during the past year."

The Defence Ministry statement also noted that Arens intends "to raise...the issue of strengthening the rule of law in Judea and Samaria" in the cabinet.

A meeting is planned with Arens, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, Interior Minister Yosef Burg and Zamir, "for the near future," a Justice Ministry source said.

The Justice Ministry statement which emphasizes the ministry was not lax in its efforts, cites problems of "budget, manpower, lack of coordination, and the attitudes of (Jewish) residents of the territories" (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Amos Yaron

Yaron is appointed manpower chief

By HIRSH GOODMAN
Post Defence Correspondent

This Friday, exactly one week after being told by Defence Minister Moshe Arens that he would not get the job, Tat-Aluf Amos Yaron will take over from Aluf Moshe Nativ as chief of the Israel Defence Forces Manpower Branch.

Arens' original decision was based on legal advice from three top experts, including the attorney-general. They recommended that Yaron not be promoted to the position, in view of the findings of the recommendations of the Kahan Commission that he not be given a command position for three years because of his part in the events preceding the Sabra and Shatilla massacres.

For the time being Yaron will retain his present rank, and will not be promoted to aluf. He will be a member of the general staff, however, and carry all the responsibilities of his new post. Chief of Staff Rav-Aluf Moshe Levi had originally recommended Yaron, formerly chief infantry and paratroop officer, for the job. Arens, however, felt that the appointment could be a "slap-in-the-face" to the Kahan Commission and asked legal advice from the Defence Ministry's legal counsel, the IDF's advocate-general and the attorney-general, all of whom agreed that Yaron should not be promoted to the job.

Yaron, whose reaction to Arens' decision was described by one eyewitness as "hysterical," asked for a meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin. The meeting took place on Sunday.

Yesterday Arens informed Levi that he had changed his recommendation and said that from now Yaron could hold the position of chief of manpower, but not the rank that usually goes with it. He will get the rank later.

Defence Ministry sources said yesterday that the decision was consistent with the advice that Arens had originally received. The job of manpower chief is primarily an administrative job, so assigning it to him does not go against the spirit of the Kahan recommendations that Yaron not be given an active — i.e. combat — command for three years. In not promoting Yaron to aluf now, the sources said, the minister's intention is to show his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Israel, Lebanon approve pact

Beirut parliament okays accord, despite Syria

BEIRUT. — The Lebanese parliament yesterday gave unanimous support to President Amin Jemayel's government to sign the U.S.-mediated troop withdrawal agreement with Israel, despite Syria's threats to close the border and enforce an economic blockade against Lebanon.

An official statement said 80 of the surviving members of Lebanon's 99-seat legislature voted unanimously to give the government the go-ahead to sign.

Meeting in closed session amid strict security, the one-house legislature approved the government statement on the accord.

The deputies were not asked to vote directly on the agreement, key parts of which are being kept secret.

The Israeli withdrawal, however, will be implemented only when Syria agrees to pull out its 40,000-strong forces along with 8,000 to 12,000 Palestinians from eastern and northern Lebanon, simultaneously.

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam said in an interview published by Beirut's leftist newspaper *As-Safir* yesterday that the Syrian Army will not leave Lebanon because the U.S.-sponsored withdrawal accord "is worse than the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty."

Khaddam said Egypt recovered the Sinai peninsula from Israel

without having to accept joint patrols or joint supervisory teams similar to those provided for in the Lebanon-Israeli accord to operate in Southern Lebanon.

"We have told the Lebanese government that the stay of Syrian forces in Lebanon will be as long as Israel maintains any advantages or gains in that country," Khaddam said.

"If we withdraw from Lebanon, then the whole of Lebanon would

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fall under Israeli domination. That is totally impossible and unacceptable."

Khaddam also promised that if the joint Israeli-Lebanese supervisory and inspection teams called for in the agreement are set up, Syria will offer "all required support and aid" to those who attack the teams.

"There is no power that will shield" these teams, he said.

Syrian President Hafez Assad earlier said the agreement will turn Lebanon into an "Israeli satellite indefinitely" and pledged all-out support to pro-Syrian factions in Lebanon to try to sabotage the accord, Syria's official news agency SANA reported.

The government-controlled (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

IDF out in 12 weeks—if Syrians comply

By DAVID LANDAU
Post Diplomatic Correspondent

The linkage between Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon and the withdrawal of Syria and the PLO, not directly expressed in the agreement to be signed today, is contained in a separate, unpublished annex. This was confirmed by Israeli sources last night, on the eve of the two-phase signing ceremony in Haifa and Kiryat Shmona this morning.

The published agreement, including a military annex, an appendix, and agreed minutes, was approved by the Knesset last night. The Lebanese Parliament unanimously endorsed the accord earlier in the day.

Israeli sources said the published agreement comprises some 85 per cent of the entire package (including an Israeli-U.S. memorandum of understanding).

The published agreement says Israel will withdraw within eight to 12 weeks, "consistent with the objective of Lebanon that all external forces withdraw from Lebanon."

That is an oblique hint at conditionality, and the unpublished annex makes it fully clear that the Israeli commitment is contingent on Syrian and PLO withdrawal.

Israel is expected to stress the point in official remarks at the signing ceremony.

Today's signing — by David Kimche for Israel and Antoine Fattal for Lebanon, who led the respective negotiating teams — will not formally bring the agreement into force. Article 10 provides that "It shall enter into force on the exchange of the instruments of ratification."

Legal experts told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday there must be a formal ratification by the cabinet in Jerusalem, followed by an exchange of instruments of ratification with Lebanon.

Israeli policymakers intend that this process be completed with all possible speed.

In the case of the Israel-Egypt treaty of 1979, a month elapsed between signing and ratification. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Knesset votes 57 to 6 for accord, 45 abstain

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN
Post Knesset Reporter

By a vote of 57-6, with 45 abstentions, the Knesset yesterday approved the draft agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Ze'ev Elkin and Hanan Porat of Tebiya voted against the agreement, while their colleague, Science Minister Yuval Ne'eman, was absent. So was Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon, who has publicly declared his opposition.

But the two-man Shinui faction voted with the coalition, explaining that even a poor agreement is preferable to the status quo.

The abstentions were cast by the Alignment (except for Ra'anana Naim, who voted against) and Rabbai Haim Druckman (Matzad), who recently broke away from the National Religious Party.

The other three ways were cast by the (Communist) Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

The Alignment draft resolution declared that the agreement does not assure the two goals of the war — peace for Galilee and the quick return of the Israel Defence Forces.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens, who replied to the debate, said that opponents of the draft agreement are saying in effect that it is preferable for Israel to stay in Lebanon without an agreement.

To Shlomo Hillel (Alignment-Labour), who had said that the Syrians would never leave Lebanon, Arens countered: "Even if you are right, won't our position be stronger with the agreement than without it?"

Lebanon, Arens said, had been belittled by a number of speakers in the debate, but while Lebanon is not the most important Arab state, neither is it the least important. And in many respects, it is the most progressive, he asserted.

In general, Arens said, one might get the impression from opposition speeches that Israel has already

signed dozens of agreements with Arab states.

He also referred to the question raised in the debate whether the Lebanese war had been worth the casualties. That question had not been asked, and rightly so, of Operation Kadesh (Sinai Campaign) or of the Six Day War — and neither should it be asked now — Arens said.

The State of Israel is based on the citizens' readiness to fight and give their lives for it, and no one wishes to undermine that readiness, he said.

Arens said he agreed with Yitzhak Rabin (Alignment-Labour), who made the last Alignment speech in the debate, that the PLO cannot be wiped out by a single military campaign. Still, Lebanon is a special case, he said, adding that there are good prospects that the PLO military infrastructure destroyed there will not rise again.

Arens did not agree with Rabin that the Lebanese war had brought the peace process to an end. On the contrary, Arens thought that it was (Continued on Page 8)

No-confidence moves to be heard in Knesset

Post Knesset Reporter

The Knesset is scheduled to hear and debate next Monday no-confidence motions in the government submitted yesterday by the Alignment, Shinui and the (Communist) Democratic Front for Peace and Equality.

The motions are based on "the rise in the index and the failure of the government's economic policy."

THE JERUSALEM POST will not appear tomorrow, on the occasion of Shavuot. The next issue will be published on Thursday.

Paramedics to strike, as MDs continue fight

By MARGERY GREENFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

There will be a skeleton staff in the country's hospitals on Thursday morning, when nurses, X-ray technicians and other paramedical workers launch their 24-hour warning strike. The strike, which will begin at 7 a.m., is to protest over the "prolonged suffering" inflicted on patients by the ill-week-old doctors' strike.

A cloud of confusion and conflicting reports last night surrounded just what happened to the "new proposal" that was expected to break the stalemate at yesterday morning's "crucial" meeting between representatives of the Finance and Health Ministries and the Israel Medical Association.

The outcome, however, was clear: no progress towards ending the 77-day strike, and as of last night, no firm time or place set for continuing the talks.

Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, director-general Prof. Baruch Modan and former director-general

Prof. Mordechai Shani, who has been co-opted to the negotiations, met last night with IMA representatives in an effort to "keep up the momentum" and head off the planned intensification of the strike, ministry sources said last night.

IMA chairman Dr. Ram Ishai last night told *The Jerusalem Post* that no "drastic steps" are likely at least until after the special cabinet session on the medical crisis expected at the end of the week. He warned, however, that the doctors have "reached the outer limits" of their patience.

The doctors, who had been lured back to the negotiating table after a three-day break with a promise of a "new proposal" worked out last Friday by Shostak and Finance Minister Yoram Aridor, left yesterday morning's meeting feeling "cheated and disappointed."

Not only was the proposal not new, but it was one that "we rejected several weeks ago," IMA spokesman Dr. Shmuel Friedman told *The Post*.

PLO proposes swap for 8 Israeli PoWs

DAMASCUS (Reuters). — The PLO announced yesterday that it is ready to swap eight Israeli prisoners it is holding for more than 6,000 Palestinians and Lebanese held by Israel.

The PLO's executive committee spokesman, Abdel-Molten Abu-Maizar, said formal terms for the swap were given to a senior Red Cross official who left for Geneva yesterday.

He said it is now up to the all-Swiss International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), which has been involved in the swap negotia-

tions for months, to get Israel's approval of the terms.

PLO terrorists captured the eight Israeli soldiers in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa valley last September. Abu-Maizar said the PLO will swap them for all the Palestinians and Lebanese held in an Israeli detention centre at Ansar, South Lebanon, as well as 1,250 Palestinians held in Israeli jails. According to Israeli figures, there are some 5,000 detainees in Ansar.

The IDF spokesman said the IDF was studying the terms and was not prepared to react to them.

Poll shows Likud down but coalition steady

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Support for the Likud slipped back early this month, but was mostly diverted to other parties in the coalition — the National Religious Party, Tebiya and Tami. No rise in popularity was registered for the Labour Alignment.

But although the gap between the two major parties has kept narrow-

ing since the beginning of the year, the Likud continues to be the strongest party.

These are the findings of the latest *Jerusalem Post* poll, conducted by the Modi'in Ezerai Research Institute under the direction of Dr. Sarah Shiemer. A representative sample of 1,091 persons was interviewed between May 2 and May 10.

This is the most recent poll of

voting patterns in the country and contradicts the predictions of a Pori poll for *Ha'Ara*, which earlier in the month created a stir in political circles by predicting a Labour victory at the polls. Since then the other major pollsters have contradicted the Pori findings.

According to *The Post's* May poll, the Likud would have won 54 Knesset seats (or 45 per cent of the vote) had elections been held last week.

This represents a loss of four seats from *The Post's* March poll, which awarded the Likud 58 seats. Likud won 48 seats in the June 1981 elections.

But the Likud's loss according to the poll, is not Labour's gain.

Labour would have won 42 seats (or 35.4 per cent) in elections this month, precisely the same number (Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)

Zichron Ya'acov. Neve Habaron

Sale of houses in Stage Hei continues.
Rustic villas on 800 sq.m. plots — \$116,000!!
Two family cottages on 400 sq.m. — lots — \$95,000
Prices include all development costs, but not VAT.

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- ★ Closed circuit television
- ★ Beautiful lobby
- ★ Parking space for each flat
- ★ Imported tiling and ceramicware

(Full report — page 9)

Minister defends offer to buy from Swiss firm

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Press speculation about the Communications Ministry's negotiations with a Swiss-based firm for the purchase of digital phone communications equipment nearly led to the cutting off of commercial ties between the company and Israel, according to Minister Mordechai Zipori.

The minister told reporters that he "managed to prevent a freeze" in the negotiations involving hundreds of millions of dollars. But, he said that there are no discussions between the Communications Ministry and Siemens-Albis of Switzerland. If the ministry does not conclude an agreement with the Swiss company, Zipori said, the ministry will invite bids from all companies that wish to negotiate.

Zipori called the press conference to react to what he termed a "campaign" against the expected deal with Siemens-Albis. He was criticized for favouring the firm, despite lower bids by other firms, and although outsiders had charged that the Siemens-Albis equipment was "unproven."

The minister said that in 1981, the ministry studied all available technologies, and the then-director-general, Gideon Lev, an expert in the communications field, found that Siemens-Albis produced the

best digital phone exchanges for Israel's needs. Negotiations with the company, which is represented in Israel by AEL, began last July.

Pressure from competing firms soon followed, said Zipori. The magnate Shaul Eisenberg asked Zipori for a meeting, during which he offered a lower price for digital equipment produced by a French firm with which he, and Tadiran, the Israeli electronics company are associated. Zipori said that the Swiss company was selected for negotiations, but that if they are not successfully concluded, other companies will be invited to make bids.

Zipori contended that the French company's product is not as advanced as Siemens-Albis' and that Eisenberg's associates did not apply for the tender in time.

The Swiss firm was pressured and according to Zipori, it was so angered that one head of the company with connections in the Swiss government, wanted to sell his stock and cut off all contact with Israel. Zipori said he hopes that negotiations with Siemens-Albis will resume shortly.

Zipori denied press reports that his ministry is negotiating with a German firm. He said, however, that he is "not a hypocrite" and that if Germany makes the best offer, he will buy the equipment from a German company.



School children present President Chaim Herzog and his wife Aura with a basket of "first fruits" yesterday, in the spirit of Shavuot, the harvest festival. (Zoom 77)

Shavuot begins tonight

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Children bedecked with garlands and carrying baskets of fruit yesterday took note of the "first fruits" aspect of the Shavuot festival, which starts tonight and ends tomorrow night. School resumes on Friday.

The holiday was one of the three agricultural and pilgrimage festivals in ancient Eretz Yisrael and marks the giving of the Torah on Mt. Sinai. Many will observe it with all-night study sessions at synagogues and yeshivot and at such sites as the Western Wall and Mt. Zion in Jerusalem. The Book of Ruth is read in synagogues tomorrow morning. Dairy dishes are traditional for Shavuot and supermarkets have stocked up with white cheese for making cheesecakes and blintzes.

Hotels around the country are full, mainly with Israelis extending the holiday into a long weekend. The beaches are expected to be packed.

In the holiday spirit, Peace Now plans an all-night study session for youth at the Kibbutz Teachers Seminary in Tel Aviv. The session will mark the movement's first conference for young people.

Emil Grunzweig's assassin — an idealist or mentally ill?

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The motives and characteristics of a political murderer will be the subject of a special symposium to be held on Thursday at the Van Leer Foundation in Jerusalem.

Organized in the wake of the killing last February of Emil Grunzweig during a Peace Now demonstration in front of the Prime Minister's Office, the symposium will deal with the psychological and ideological characteristics of political assassinations. Grunzweig was a staff member of the Van Leer Foundation.

The lectures and discussion are to focus on the question of whether the murder should be attributed to the possible mental illness of the person who threw the hand grenade that killed Grunzweig, or whether it was ideologically motivated.

The participants in the symposium will be Dr. Ehud Sprinzak of the Hebrew University's Department of Political Science, Dr. Yair Barel, the Health Ministry's Jerusalem District Psychiatrist; Dr. Avital Ginton, head of the Polygraph Laboratory at National Police Headquarters; and Dr. Simha Landau, head of the Hebrew University's Institute of Criminology, who will be the moderator.

The symposium will start at 10 a.m. The public is invited.

Southern District Police detectives are comparing lists of people who left the country immediately after the killing of Emil Grunzweig with lists of known criminals and of Jewish settlers in Judea and Samaria. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

President Herzog urges WZO to use him

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

President Chaim Herzog yesterday urged the World Zionist Organization to "use" him as a bridge between Israeli and Diaspora Jewry and to promote its aims of furthering Jewish education and increasing aliyah.

In a half-hour meeting at Beit Hanassi, Herzog noted his close family and personal ties with the Zionist Movement; his uncle Yoel Herzog was a delegate to the First Zionist Congress; his father Rabbi Yitzhak Isaac Halevy Herzog was a delegate in 1926; and he himself was chosen to the last congress but was unable to attend because of illness.

Herzog said he had just learned that there is not a single rabbi in In-

dia, and he praised the efforts of an Israeli rabbi sent by the WZO to Wellington, New Zealand to bring Judaism to an isolated community.

Zionist Executive chairman Arye Dulin introduced the members of the Executive present and noted that others were abroad "doing their jobs."

At the Zionist Executive's formal meeting later, Dulin said that the WZO and the Jewish Agency deal "with the aliya of Jews only, and it is not their affair to deal with those who are not Jews." Dulin was speaking in response to an appeal by two members of the Executive to discuss the possibility of bringing to Israel Marranos ("secret Jews") from Portugal and Spain as well as other remnants of Jewish communities who wish to come on aliya.

Begin urged to push for release of Syrian Jews

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Student Struggle for Syrian Jewry, an organization based in Kiryat Arba, yesterday criticized the government for failing, in the accord reached with Lebanon, to link Israeli withdrawal with the release of the 4,500 Jews of Syria.

The organization sent a telegram to Prime Minister Menachem Begin and to all other members of the Knesset complaining that Syrian Jews, who are held "hostage" in that country, were not included in the agreement with Lebanon. The group urged that the 300 Syrian

prisoners of war and the 5,000 PLO prisoners Israel holds not be released except in exchange for the eight Israeli P.O.s and the 4,500 Jews living in Syria.

Yona Bandler at 88

Yona Bandler, a Distinguished Citizen of Jerusalem, died on Sunday and was buried at the Har Hamenuhot cemetery in the capital yesterday.

Bandler was born in Poland in 1895 and was educated in Vienna. He served as an officer in the Hapsburg Imperial Army during World War I.

Bandler settled here in 1933. An engineer by profession, he built roads in the Galilee and erected Jerusalem's first refrigeration plant in Tel Arza. Bandler was a planning adviser for several industrial zones and plants in the city. He is survived by his wife, daughter and two grandsons.

Teachers and government begin talks on Etzioni

By LEA LEVAVI
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Negotiations between the teachers' unions (Histadrut Teachers Union and Secondary School Teachers Association) and the government on implementation of the Etzioni recommendations began yesterday with the teachers stating their reservations about the government's proposed IS16 billion package.

The teachers say the cost will have to be significantly higher than IS16b., though they are not willing to specify an amount. They say that early retirement, a recommendation they are particularly interested in implementing, does not appear in the government's calculations, and that there is a big gap between the salary raises the government is willing to give them and the raises they maintain the Etzioni recommendations call for.

The recommendations state that teachers' salaries should be equalized with those of engineers.

When the report was released a few years ago, the gap between teachers and engineers was 67 per cent. The teachers have received about 30 per cent, but contend that the gap has again widened.

There are other points of disagreement between the government's version and the teachers' demands. For example, the government package includes car allowance only for teachers who hold special supervisory or administrative jobs, while the unions demand such allowances for all teachers who drive.

The negotiations will be resumed next Monday afternoon, because of the Shavuot holiday this week. A spokeswoman for the teachers said the next session or two should reveal whether the negotiations are going anywhere, or whether the teachers will have to resort to sanctions or a strike before the school year ends and their best weapon is lost.

Catholics issue certificates, as guides row escalates

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

In an escalation of the dispute between Israel's tourist guides and the Roman Catholic Church, some 800 Christian leaders have been issued cards authorizing them to act as "spiritual leaders" for groups of pilgrims.

Msgr. Richard Mathes of the Notre Dame Pilgrim Centre in Jerusalem announced the distribution of the cards — mostly to Roman Catholics but also to members of other Christian denominations.

The Roman Catholic Authorities wish their pilgrims to be exempted from the obligation to take local tourist guides. The Israel Association of Tour Guides sent a telegram to Mathes at the end of last week saying that guides felt free to stop groups not employing guides outside churches.

The association, noting that it cooperates with other Christian groups, said this is a trade-union struggle and not a religious dispute.

Mathes told The Jerusalem Post that if a group is stopped from entering a church, the group leader will call the police.

The Roman Catholic groups have come to an agreement with the Tourism Ministry on the matter; but the accord is not recognized by the guides' association.

Mathes conceded that some travel agents have taken advantage of the no-guide arrangement with the government by offering reductions to groups that don't need or use guides. He insisted, however, that the good guides are still in demand.

He said the contacts with government officials are being conducted in a "cooperative spirit," and suggested that, with Jerusalem the centre of the three monotheistic religions, the whole question is more than a mere labour dispute. He also asserted that only people recommended by their church leaders and accepted by local Christian authorities have been given cards certifying them as spiritual leaders.

BEIRUT YES

(Continued from Page One)

Syrian newspapers *Al-Thawra* and *Al-Baath* warned in their editorials that Syria will stop at nothing to undermine the accord, including such drastic measures as closing the border to cripple Lebanon's \$5.4 billion a year trade with the Arab world.

But a senior Lebanese official, who asked not to be named, said he believes the Syrians will take no drastic actions against Lebanon. "We plan to tell the Syrians, if they have a better way to do it, we will be willing to discuss it," he said. Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction in the PLO yesterday denounced the agreement.

In a statement released after a six-hour meeting in Damascus, the Fatah central committee said the agreement "is dangerous and

directly affects Lebanon's sovereignty and pan-Arab security, and imposes Israeli dominance over Lebanon."

Jemayel has sent two special envoys around Arab capitals to explain Lebanon's position.

Bahaddine Bissal, Lebanon's minister for housing, urbanism and hydro-electric resources, told the Associated Press before leaving Algeria for Morocco on Sunday night, that the Algerians had reacted with a "total understanding" to the Lebanese position.

The other envoy, Economy Minister Ibrahim Halawi, told a news conference in Abu Dhabi yesterday that Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and other Persian Gulf states are also in favour of the agreement.

In Cairo, Minister of State for foreign affairs Boutros Ghali reiterated Egypt's position that the agreement is a positive development on the path to a comprehensive Middle East settlement.

POLL SHOWS

(Continued from Page One)

it got in the March poll. In the June, 1981 elections it won 47 seats.

The difference seems to lie in an apparent pick up in the fortunes of the NRP, whose potential supporters seem to have been frightened by their party's rock-bottom rating of only three seats in the March poll. This month the NRP is in a doubly strong position with 48 per cent of the vote, or six MK's — precisely the number of NRP MK's elected in June 1981.

The poll does not test the new NRP offspring, Matzad, so it is not clear how large a chunk, if any, Matzad would take out of the NRP support.

An upward trend is also predicted for another coalition member, the Tehiya, which in the event of elections earlier this month, would have been returned with three seats (or two per cent of the total) as against only two in the last Jerusalem Post poll. The same is true for Tami, which would have also emerged with three MK's (or 2.3 per cent of the vote) instead of the two it stood to elect in March.

Another coalition party, Agudat Yisrael, is steady at five MK's (or 4.9 per cent) as in the March poll.

Thus although the present poll indicates that the gap between the Likud and Labour had slimmed down to only 12 MK's, Shemer notes that while the Likud loses four seats, its coalition partners together pick up an additional five (three for the NRP, and one each for the Tehiya and Tami).

In all, the present coalition could have commanded 71 Knesset seats had elections been held this month. The opposition Alignment, Citizens Rights Movement and Shinui would together have received only 45 seats, which is less than what Labour alone received in the 1981 elections.

Shinui, according to the poll, would come away with only two seats (or 1.3 per cent of the vote) as against the three it stood to win in the last poll. The CRM is stable at one seat (or 1.3 per cent of the total).

Telem would be wiped out in new elections, as the polls have long predicted, and other parties would account for four additional seats (or three per cent of the vote).

The breakdown of the Knesset seat allocations according to the 1981 elections and the last four polls is:

	June 81	Jan. 82	Feb. 82	March 82	May 83
Likud	48	57	58	58	54
Alignment	47	39	40	42	42
NRP	6	5	4	3	6
Agudat	4	4	4	5	5
Tami	3	3	3	2	3
Tehiya	3	3	3	2	3
Shinui	2	3	3	3	2
CRM	1	2	1	1	1
Telem	2	—	—	—	—
Others	4	4	4	4	4

Shemer notes that the Alignment now seems to be retaining the support of a greater percentage of those who voted for it in the last elections. Whereas last October only 56 per cent of them said they would stay loyal to Labour, the figure is now up to 73 per cent. Only 76 per cent of the Likud's 1981 voters continue to profess loyalty to the party, contrasting with 82 per cent who said last October they would continue voting Likud. For the NRP, 64 per cent of former voters say they will vote the same way again, while Aguda has the loyalty of 83 per cent of its 1981 voters.

DAY CENTRE. — A day centre for the elderly, the first of its kind in the city, was recently opened by the Tel Aviv Municipality in Jaffa.

Levy promises action for Kfar Shalem

By CAROL COOK
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Housing and Construction Minister David Levy yesterday promised residents of the slum neighbourhood Kfar Shalem that his ministry will cooperate with the Tel Aviv municipality to provide them with decent housing and public services.

Levy said his ministry will requisition land from building firms that have acquired property in Kfar Shalem but have failed to develop the area. These include Halamish,

the municipal building company, Rassco, and Shikun Ovidim.

Kfar Shalem is a green enclave of empty lots, orchards, and ramshackle one-story homes in southern Tel Aviv, just a few metres from the modern apartment blocks of Yehuda. It was the scene of violence last December when a resident, Shimon Yehoshua, was killed by police after he started shooting to prevent the demolition of an illegal structure on his property. Angry residents reacted by vandalizing property in prosperous north Tel Aviv neighbourhoods.

Spadolini voices support of Israel

ROME (JTA). — Italian Republican statesman Giovanni Spadolini gave the key speech at a celebration of Israel's 35th independence anniversary held by the Italy-Israel Friendship Association.

Prof. Spadolini said there are many parallels between Italy of the "Risorgimento" and the Jewish state a century later.

Reaffirming his faith in Israel and in the Zionist ideal, deploring the

anti-Israel campaign that seemed to be "contaminating Italy" last summer, he said that "perhaps no other people has ever come to terms with the darker pages of its history as Israel did after Sabra and Shatila."

Spadolini was the only Italian statesman who refused to meet Arafat during his visit to the Inter-Parliamentary Union session held in Rome last autumn.

Youngest MK takes seat in House

Post Knesset Reporter

Haim Ramon (Alignment) took his seat in the Knesset yesterday. He replaces Daniel Rosolio, who resigned when he was named secretary of Hevrat Ovidim.

Ramon, 33, will be the youngest Knesset Member. He is secretary of

the Labour Party's Young Guard, and is known as a dove. A lawyer, Ramon will serve on the House Law Committee, filling the place vacated by Chaim Herzog on his election to the presidency. He was born in Tel Aviv, and lives in Ramat Hasharon.



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Both sides talk tough as UK poll battle starts

LONDON. — Britain's opposition Labour Party launched its election platform yesterday, pledging to scrap nuclear weapons and introduce more state spending. Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher replied that the Socialists are seeking to radically alter British society.

"There is a very stark choice," Thatcher said, as battle was engaged in earnest for the June 9 general election. "Labour's is the most extreme policy that has ever been put before the electorate."

Labour's embattled leaders, trailing an average 16 points behind the Conservatives in opinion polls, set out their programme at a packed news conference.

The programme provides for an £11 billion cash injection into the economy, overturning four years of Conservative monetary controls under which inflation has dropped to 4.6 per cent and unemployment has nearly tripled.

"Thatcher has done more damage to Britain's economy than Hitler's bombers," charged Labour deputy leader Denis Healey. Labour leader Michael Foot said

the party would reduce the 3.17 million jobs by 2.5 million within five years.

Labour would cancel Thatcher's deal to buy U.S. Trident missiles, scrap Britain's own nuclear weapons, refuse to deploy U.S. Cruise missiles on British soil, and start talks on pulling out of the 10-nation European Common Market.

The latest poll produced more good news for Thatcher. The poll by Market Opinion and Research International for London's evening newspaper, *The Standard*, showed Thatcher with a 14-point lead over Labour.

The Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance leaders also launched their campaign yesterday, urging an end to the "hold" of the two class-dominated parties over our national life.

The old politics has no solutions, and our objective in this campaign is to convince the British people that if the crisis which now faces us is to be successfully confronted, there must now be a decisive break with the past. Alliance leader Roy Jenkins said. (AP, Reuters)

Bonn denies Libyan prisoner blackmail

BONN (AP). — The German Federal Republic denied yesterday that it had been blackmailed into exchanging two Libyan prisoners for eight West German businessmen freed by Libya over the weekend. In a news conference here, Foreign Office spokesman Klaus Bald said the Federal German government only acted in a

"humanitarian" fashion to "protect German lives." "The government cannot be blackmailed, nor has it been blackmailed," Bald said.

The eight businessmen were seized in Libya in March, just before the trial of the two Libyan prisoners in Bonn on charges of kidnapping and torture of a Libyan student.

Iran hijacker parachutes into arms of police

MANAMA, Bahrain (AP). — An Iranian Air Force engineer parachuted from a military plane he tried to hijack over Oman yesterday, the Gulf news agency said.

It said Mohamed Hassan Arkomandi, 30, tried to commandeer an Iranian Air Force plane

and force its pilot to land in Oman. The plane returned to Iran, while Arkomandi, who landed in a suburb of Muscat, was taken into police custody and charged with illegal and forcible entry. Omani authorities had refused to let the plane land.

3.2kg. tumor removed from baby's stomach

PEKING (AP). — Doctors have removed a 3.2 kilogram tumor — half the baby's weight — from inside the abdomen of a five-month-old boy in China's Tibet region, *The People's Daily* reported Sunday.

The Communist Party newspaper said the operation was performed April 11, and the boy has recovered and left the hospital.

The English-language newspaper *China Daily* said yesterday that a hospital in Shaanxi province's Luonan county had removed an ovarian cyst weighing nearly 30kg. from a 20-year-old peasant woman.

The woman, Sun Dange, had suffered from the tumor for five years before being taken to the hospital last September, it said. She weighed only 27kg after the operation, the newspaper added, and said that her weight had climbed to 46 kg. by the end of April and she now is able to do some chores.

Deaths of nine Pakistan prisoners reported

LAHORE, Pakistan (Reuters). — The Human Rights Society of Pakistan said yesterday at least nine political prisoners have died of torture since the country's military ruler, President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq, came to power six years ago.

In a report released after an eight-month investigation, the society said at least 375 persons are being held as political prisoners in jails throughout the country on charges ranging from terrorism to stealing cattle.

Political prisoners included intellectuals, students, lawyers and union leaders, said the report, which was released at a press conference.

Commenting on the allegation, a government spokesman said: "The report is incorrect."

New political party organized in Turkey

ANKARA (AP). — After nearly three years of military rule, the formation of Turkey's first new political party was announced here yesterday by a group of prominent public figures.

The "Nationalist Democratic Party," which intends to be a party of mass appeal, is led by Turgut Sunalp, 66, a retired four-star general, whose last job was serving as Turkey's ambassador to Canada.

The party supports Turkey's membership in the Atlantic Alliance, eventual membership in the European Economic Community, expansion of relations with Arab and other Moslem countries, and a liberal domestic economy.

22nd White farmer killed in Zimbabwe

HARARE, Zimbabwe (AP). — A White farmer was shot and killed near his home in Midlands province over the weekend, bringing to 22 the number of Whites who have been slain by anti-government rebels in the past 15 months.

A Ministry of Information statement yesterday said only that Lewis Michael Dando, 23, was killed by "dissidents" on Saturday. It provided no further details.

Gunmen said by the government to be loyal to opposition leader Joshua Nkomo have terrorized farms and villages in western Zimbabwe since Nkomo was fired from the cabinet in February, 1982.

Boxing trainer shot dead

MEXICO CITY (Reuters). — A boxing trainer was shot dead in the ring of the Mexico City Arena Coliseum on Sunday night before 5,000 fans, police confirmed yesterday.

Roberto "Tio" Jimenez, 72, was shot after he jumped into the ring at the end of the 10th round when the referee called a technical knockout in favor of his fighter, Jaime Casas. Police said a .25 calibre pistol was later found at the ringside. No suspects were arrested.

Fight for freedom, world press chief urges

AMSTERDAM (Reuters). — Controversy over the fake Hitler diaries and other cases of cheque-book journalism are jeopardizing the credibility and freedom of the media, Peter Galliner, director of the International Press Institute (IPI), said yesterday.

He was speaking at the annual assembly of the IPI, a private organization, attended by more than 500 delegates and guests representing the press and other media organizations in 44 countries.

"An increase in so-called cheque-book journalism — the payment of substantial amounts for sensational

stories such as the Hitler diaries — as well as intrusions into the privacy of individuals have brought about a reaction from both the public and governments," Galliner said.

Galliner said human rights and press freedom are respected in fewer than two dozen countries, and even in some of these the media are experiencing increasing pressure from governments, at least partly due to unstable political and economic conditions.

"The media themselves must cherish their freedom and fight for it," he said. "History has shown us that in countries where the media

have not defended this freedom, it was not only they that suffered but also the nation as a whole."

Galliner said that in a free world it is of great importance that the media withstand attempts at interference and legislation by governments.

"The role of the media is not only to inform but also to scrutinize and, when necessary, to criticize government policies, and indeed sometimes the government itself. This is one of the many checks and balances that are essential for the effective functioning of a free society."

Polish student dies after police beating

WARSAW. — Uniformed police detained and fatally beat the son of a Solidarity supporter, family friends said yesterday. Grzegorz Przemek, 19, was taken to a police station in Warsaw's old town Thursday afternoon and severely beaten. Afterwards, the friends said, he was driven to a psychiatric clinic, where he died on Saturday of internal injuries.

The beating appeared to be part of an escalation of police violence against Solidarity supporters designed to terrorize union activists and to worsen church-state relations in the weeks prior to the June 16-23 visit by Pope John Paul II.

Przemek's mother, Barbara Sadowska, is a poet and member of

the suspended writers' union. She works at St. Martin's Church, where less than two weeks ago a gang of men armed with clubs, and carrying at least one police style two-way portable radio, beat six workers and abducted four of them. One of those abducted remains in serious condition, sources say.

Meanwhile, workers in Gdansk have strongly protested against a propaganda campaign in the state-run news media against union chief Lech Walesa and his priest, the Rev. Henryk Jankowski.

The letter, circulated to Western correspondents Monday, follows a series of articles criticizing Walesa and Jankowski in the wake of demonstrations in 20 Polish cities

on May 1, and smaller scale unrest May 3.

The letter was signed by workers representing 13 shipyards and other major enterprises in Gdansk and the adjacent town of Gdynia.

Articles in the state-run news media have quoted an alleged taped conversation between Walesa and his brother in which the 39-year-old labor chief reportedly criticized Poland's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp and other church leaders.

Glemp arrived in Rome yesterday for a four-day visit that will include a series of talks with Pope John Paul II and Vatican officials on the pope's forthcoming trip to Poland. (AP, Reuters)

French farmers blockade, dump, burn

PARIS (AP). — French farmers, seeking higher agricultural prices and an end to subsidies granted to competitors, blocked numerous border posts yesterday and dumped tons of imported mutton, ham, cheese, wine, fruit and vegetables onto the roads.

The protests coincided with yesterday's opening of a meeting of Common Market agriculture ministers in Brussels. The ministers are to try again to come to an agreement on agricultural prices for 1983 and deal with a French request to dismantle part of the special levies imposed on French products.

One Dutch truck carrying frozen pork and chickens was emptied. A Polish truck carrying pork was stopped and immobilized as was another transport carrying Argentine beef and New Zealand mutton. Later in the morning, the 50 farmers stopped an Italian truck and dumped its cargo of wine and cheese.

The demonstrators said the imported food would be distributed free to the local population.

Gravediggers and professional palbearers in Paris began a strike of indefinite duration yesterday to back their demands for the same early retirement benefits as received by the city's sewage workers.

30th straight day of rain hits Britain

LONDON (AP). — It rained here for the 30th straight day yesterday and the weatherman said the forecast called for — surprise showers.

"We've had unsettled weather for some time now and there's really no change expected this week," said a spokesman at the London weather centre. "In a word: it's going to be showery."

The rain has played havoc with farm crops, sports events — and normally unflappable Londoners.

Farmers have so far been able to plant only 40 per cent of this year's potato crop, and some of that is rotting in the ground.

Twenty-eight horse racing meetings have been cancelled and 11 of the last 14 playing days at famed Lord's cricket ground have been washed out.



Polish Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, his wife Danuta and their son Przemyslaw, who had his first holy communion on Sunday in Gdansk.

Did jealous husband murder Mozart?

LONDON (AP). — Mozart was murdered by a Viennese court official who suspected that his wife was having an affair with the composer, an English "jury" has decided.

Mozart's death on December 5, 1791 at age 35 has long been the subject of speculation — was it typhoid or was he right in suspecting that he was poisoned?

Admired for his youth in the courts and capitals of Europe, why was he buried in an unmarked pauper's grave?

A mock "inquest" was held on Sunday at the Brighton Music Festival, where an audience of 250 became "jurors" for the day.

"It's impossible to arrive at a conclusive verdict, but there was very strong evidence that he may have been murdered," festival director Ian Hunter said yesterday.

A majority of the "jurors" dismissed the conventional theory that Mozart died of natural causes. They heard evidence, collected by scholars and lawyers and presented by qualified English barristers, that pointed to three "suspects":

• Franz Hofelder, a court official whose wife, Magdalena, was a piano pupil and possible mistress of Mozart's;

• rival court composer Antonio Salieri, who confessed in his old age that he had poisoned Mozart;

• and Mozart's pupil and lodger Franz Sussmayr, who completed the final pages of the composer's Requiem Mass in D minor.

On a split vote, the jury said Hofelder was the most likely culprit. The votes were 60 for Hofelder, 39 for Sussmayr and 28 for Salieri, whose murderous ramblings formed the basis of Peter Shaffer's play *Amadeus* as well as a Rimsky-Korsakov opera.

EXERCISE. — NATO will hold an exercise in eastern Turkey this month to demonstrate the alliance's determination to defend its strategic southeastern flank.

ALCOHOL. — Moslem Kuwait exercised destroyed more than 8,600 bottles of whisky and 2,400 bottles of beer confiscated by police and customs, officials said.

Wednesday

6:06 Hebrew Songs
8:05 Holiday Songs
9:05 Happy Choir — children's program
10:05 All Gold — party for Haim Hagi
10:05 A Trip to the World of Truth
10:05 Holiday Afternoon
10:05 Shavukot from Mt. Sinai to the Kibbutz
10:05 In Memory of Avraham Yoffe (repeats)
10:05 Nature Lovers
10:05 On Jewish Tradition
10:05 Mabat Newsreel
10:05 University on the Air (repeat)
10:05 Personal File (repeat)
10:05 Night Birds — songs, chat

CINEMAS

Eden: Enigma; Edison: 48 Hrs.; Hahira: Thunderbolt 4, 6.45, 9; Kfir: Pink Floyd The Wall; Mithras: Officer and a Gentleman 6.30, 9; Ophir: Frances 4, 6.45, 9.15; Orion: Tootsie 4, 6.30, 9; Orna: Gandhi 4, 8; Rose: Married Couple; Sema: The Witness 7, 9.15; Shalom: Ha'asaf Diva 7, 9; Israel Cinema: (Wed.) Tom Thumb 3.30; Cinema One: (Tue.) Going Steady 7.30; Pama 9.30; Cinema: (Wed.) The Warriors 7.30; Midnight Cowboy 9.30

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Albany: La Ballade de Voltaire; Pink Floyd The Wall 4.30, 7, 9.30; Cinema 1: Sophie's Choice 3.45, 6.40, 9.30; Cinema 2: Murder She Said 4.40, 7.25, 9.30; Cinema 3: Diner 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 4: Missing Nobody 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 5: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 6: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 7: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 8: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 9: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Cinema 10: The Chorus 4.30, 7.15, 9.30

Sports

Sensational throw

LOS ANGELES (AP). — It was one of those rare sports moments when an athlete summons his absolute best and substantially extends the boundary of his event. Even Tom Petranoff was shocked on Sunday afternoon at the UCLA meet here when his javelin throw sailed nearly 100 metres — three metres beyond the existing world record — and more than 9m farther than his top previous competitive mark.

"I still can't believe I did it," Petranoff, 25, said after his 99.72 throw smashed the world best. "I was so relaxed and smooth on the throw. It really sailed."

The throw bettered the three-year-old world standard of 96.72m set by Hungary's Ferenc Paragi.

Bucks snap back

MILWAUKEE (AP). — Marquis Johnson scored 19 points and teamed with Bob Lanier to spark a fourth-quarter surge, leading Milwaukee to a victory over the Philadelphia 76ers on Sunday night as the Bucks stayed alive in the National Basketball Association Eastern Conference playoff hunt.

The 76ers, beaten for the first time in eight playoff games this season, led the best-of-seven series 2-1 and can clinch with a victory in Philadelphia tomorrow night.

In San Antonio, Earvin "Magic" Johnson scored 31 points as the Los Angeles Lakers fought off a final-quarter rally by the San Antonio Spurs for a 129-121 triumph and a 3-1 lead in their parallel Western Conference final.

The Lakers, the defending champions, go into Wednesday's fifth game trying to become the first team to win back-to-back championships since the Boston Celtics did it in 1961-62.

Magical Connors

TULSA (AP). — Top-seeded Jimmy Connors defeated Roscoe Tanner, 6-4, 6-3, to capture his second \$100,000 Bank of Oklahoma tennis classic title here. Tanner's renowned serve earned him seven aces to Connors' lone one but the champion's magical returns, especially his cross-court backhand, allowed him to break Tanner's serve four times.

Connors, currently ranked third in the world, took home \$32,000 for the championship. In the match for the consolation, Sandy Mayer prevailed over Teacher, 6-4, 2-6, 6-4.

Israel juniors tops

Post Sports Reporter
TEL AVIV. — Israeli Ravi Weidenfeld, Ohad Weinberg and Yuval Hirsch have all qualified for the September finals of the International Tennis Federation's inaugural under-12 and under-14 "Sport Gofy" world championships in Florida. This following their successes at the Asian zone preliminaries held in Tokyo during the past week.

Weinberg and Hirsch both advanced by virtue of reaching the boys' under-12 singles final, in which Weinberg won through 7-6, 6-4. Weidenfeld captured the under-14 title, beating Japan's Liang 6-4, 7-6 in the final. Weidenfeld also earned a berth in the doubles final in company with teammate Haim Zlot, the two winning the under-14 doubles.

AMERICAN BASEBALL

Results of Sunday's Games — AMERICAN LEAGUE: Chicago 7 New York 3; Boston 6 Milwaukee 1; Detroit 6 Kansas City 4 (11 innings); Texas 2 Baltimore 1; Minnesota 8 California 4 Oakland 3
NATIONAL LEAGUE: St. Louis 4 Montreal 2; San Francisco 5 Cincinnati 2; Philadelphia 5 Chicago 3 (10 innings); Atlanta 9 Houston 4; Los Angeles 3 San Diego 2.

SCOREBOARD

ATHLETICS: Multiple world record holder Sebastian Coe is back in winning form. He headed home a good field in a 1500m race in Sheffield. After covering the distance in a modest 4:05.6 he said, "I just wanted to do enough. I don't want to push myself too early in the season."

TENNIS: Haim Weidenfeld and Ravi Weidenfeld topped WCT world champions Brian Gottfried and Stan Smith 7-6, 6-4, 6-4 to capture the German Open title.

REAGAN. — U.S. President

Ronald Reagan will hold a full-scale press conference tonight, the White House announced yesterday.

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Saturday May 28 Kibbutz Givat Haim Me'uhad; Sunday, May 29, Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium; Monday May 30, Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium; Tuesday, May 31, Haifa Auditorium; Wednesday, June 1, Haifa Auditorium; Thursday, June 2, Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar; Saturday, June 4, Jerusalem Theatre; Sunday, June 5, Jerusalem Theatre 4:30/9:15 p.m.; Monday, June 6, Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium; Tuesday, June 7, Tel Aviv, Mann Auditorium

Tickets: TEL AVIV: Mann distribution — Hadron, 90 Ibn Gabirol St. Tel. 248787 For instructions and reservations Tel. 248844 Kibbutz Ayelet Hashahar: Tel. 84777, 84222, and other ticket offices in town. For instructions and organizations: Garbar Productions, Derech Hayem 5, Tel. 880112 Discounts for organizations, workers' committees, organized groups and theatre and Philharmonic Orchestra subscribers

JERUSALEM: Jerusalem Theatre box office, 20 Marcus St. Tel. 657187. Discounts for students, children, the police, organized groups, and Dance Company and the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra subscribers

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ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17:40 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 19:30 (JTV 3) Richie Rich 18:40 (JTV 3) Amazing Animals 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Teachers Only 21:10 Documentary 22:00 News in English 22:15 Simon and Simon

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18:30 News roundup
19:30 Youth Magazine
19:30 Documentary
19:30 News
HERBREW PROGRAMMES begin at 20:00 with the news
20:15 Music Club with Sarah Sharon
20:15 Topkapi, Jules Dassin's 1964 film about thieves who plan a perfect crime. Starring Melina Mercouri, Peter Ustinov, Maximilian Schell and Robert Morley
21:00 Concert — Barok: Concerto for Strings, cello and Percussion (Rotterdam Philharmonic, David Zisman conductor)
23:30 News

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17:40 Cartoons 18:00 French Hour 18:20 (JTV 3) Heidi, (8:45 Target) 19:00 News in French 19:30 News in Hebrew 19:45 Magazine Zero One 20:00 News in Arabic 20:30 Movie of the Week 22:00 News in English 22:15 Dallas

Wednesday
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18:30 News roundup
19:30 Youth Magazine
19:30 Documentary
19:30 News
HERBREW PROGRAMMES begin at 20:00 with a programme for the end of Shavuot
20:15 Light Thirty — art and culture magazine
21:00 Mabat Newsreel
21:30 David Henning's World of Magic 22:15 The Teller — TV movie based on the short story by Somerset Maugham about a woman who kills her lover. Starring Lee Remick, Ronald Pickup and Ian McKellen
23:45 News

Tromavet: Stravinsky: Scherzo Fantastique, Op. 3 — Henryk Szeryng, violin, with Ruth Mense, piano, at the Ascona Festival, France; Sonata in A Major; Bach, Partita No. 3; Noam Sheriff conducts the Cologne Radio Orchestra — Blücher: Suite from the ballet, Hamlet; Prokofiev: Symphony No. 2
23:00 Special Programme for Shavuot 00:10 Choral Music

Wednesday

7:11 Gounod: Symphony No. 2; Mozart: Piano Concerto in C Minor, K. 491 (Grant Johannsen, Jerusalem Symphony, Azmoun); Sibelius: Cantata, Op. 32; Prokofiev: The Return of the Prodigal Son, Ballet (Muscat)
10:00 The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra, Gary Bertum conducting — Telemann: Israel in Egypt, Oratorio (South Bavaria Choir; Semir Natta, Song of Deborah (with Mira Zakai); Mahler: Symphony No. 1
12:00 Bach: Flute Sonata No. 3 (Avner Bran, Valery Aislyk Regier String Trio (L.H.N.); Mendelssohn: Songs Without Words (Hart Berman)
13:05 Yehoshua Braun: On the Book of Ruth, Ballet (Muscat)
14:00 Shavukot Special
15:30 Youth Programme — works by Beethoven
16:30 The Young Philharmonic Orchestra of Germany, Gary Bertum conducting — European Broadcasting Union, Paris — Weber: Passacaglia, Op. 1; Debussy: La Mer; Schubert: Symphony No. 9, The Great
18:00 Wozzeck by Alban Berg (part 3) 19:00 Choral Music (repeat)
20:00 Preview of guest artists with the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra in coming weeks
20:30 Beethoven: Fidelio
21:00 A Good Weekend (repeat)

First Programme

6:02 Programmes for Olim
6:05 Light — drivers' corner
7:05 First Thing — with Ehud Manor
10:10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12:05 Open Line — news and music
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music
14:10 A Taste of Honey with Dan Kaser
16:10 Songs and Readings for Shavuot
17:05 Hakot Over Habbi — recording of a live performance

11:10 Elementary School Broadcasts
11:30 Poets' songs
12:05 Songs — requests
13:00 News in English
13:05 News in French
14:05 Children's programmes
16:05 Converts in Israel
17:10 Authors and poets at Ein Hahoreh
18:05 Yehoshua Braun
19:05 Holiday songs
19:30 Programmes for Olim
20:05 Beautiful Land
21:05 Songs from Fiddler on the Roof in different languages
00:10 Musical Mosaic

Wednesday

7:00 Programmes for Olim
9:05 Dream and Human Nature
10:05 Radio Story
10:35 Hebrew Songs
11:05 Yehoshua Braun — a portrait
12:05 Education at the Crossroads — interview with Dr. Shimon Reshef
13:00 News in English
13:05 News in French
14:05 Children's programmes
16:05 Song of the Herbs
16:05 The Gypsies
17:10 Shavukot in the Iraqi Tradition
18:05 Light
19:05 Light Music
19:30 Bible Reading — The Book of Ruth
19:30 Programmes for Olim
21:05 Songs and slits about King David
16:05 Beautiful Land
17:05 Neve Ya'akov
18:05 Yehoshua Braun
19:05 Agricultural Research in Israel
20:05 Nostalgic songs
21:10 Songs for the Road
22:05 Stage and Screen
23:05 Jerusalem Story
00:10 Hebrew songs

Second Programme

6:12 Gymnastics
6:30 Editorial Review
6:54 Green Light — drivers' corner
7:05 First Thing — with Ehud Manor
10:10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12:05 Open Line — news and music
13:00 Midday — news commentary, music
14:10 A Taste of Honey with Dan Kaser
16:10 Songs and Readings for Shavuot
17:05 Hakot Over Habbi — recording of a live performance

15:05 Meeting with Prof. Shaul Friedlander
19:05 Song of the Herbs
20:05 Dreaming of Sun
20:05 Entertainment
23:05 Poems by Amira Hagani
00:10 Hebrew songs

Wednesday

7:11 Holiday songs
8:05 Skits and Humour
9:55 Sights in Israel — with Azaria Alton
10:05 Gilbert Secaud
11:05 Festive Concert in honour of Israel Prize winners — with Ilanit, Yehoram Gaon, Hava Alster and others
13:05 Meeting with poet Batava Sherrif
14:10 Stage Light — with Gedalia Besser
15:05 Songs and slits about King David
16:05 Beautiful Land
17:05 Neve Ya'akov
18:05 Yehoshua Braun
19:05 Agricultural Research in Israel
20:05 Nostalgic songs
21:10 Songs for the Road
22:05 Stage and Screen
23:05 Jerusalem Story
00:10 Hebrew songs

Army

6:05 Morning Sounds
6:30 University on the Air — Dr. Ehud Tuleidani lectures on The Ottoman Empire
7:07 "707" — with Alex



Barry White



James Cleveland

Combining cultures

By HAIM SHAPIRO/Jerusalem Post Reporter

A NEW CONCEPT in entertainment and tourism is coming to Israel this summer in the form of the First Annual Gospel Festival in Jerusalem.

It is an event that will combine a visit to the country of some 2,000 black Americans, together with a series of concerts by some of the top gospel singers from the U.S. Visiting the country recently to arrange for the event were Rod McGrew, president of Unlimited Gold records, entrepreneur Tiahmo Ra-Uf, and singers Andrae Crouch and Barry White.

Together with Dov Odets, president of the Tel Aviv Hotel Association and manager of the Tel Aviv Ramada Hotel, they drew up a programme which should excite the black American community as well as local fans of gospel music.

In an interview with *The Jerusalem Post*, the four said that the idea for the event was the result of a visit by White and McGrew, who fell in love with the country.

It was Odets who suggested that in addition to arranging a series of concerts, they also make it possible for their American fans to participate. There have been tours by groups of black Americans before, but never a gathering of such magnitude.

"The Holy Land is our dream,"

said McGrew. "We have sung about it for hundreds of years." Now they can not only sing the songs, but do so right at the places where the events they sing about took place.

Under the theme of "One Nation Under God," they hope to create an atmosphere of love, understanding and brotherhood. They stressed that the tour will be open to people of all races and religions, and that the local concerts will be open to local residents.

For those who want the experience of attending a gospel concert with those for whom it is their very own, there will be a performance at the Sultan's Pool in Jerusalem on August 21.

Two other concerts, at Caesarea on August 23 and at the Mann Auditorium in Tel Aviv on August 24, have also been scheduled.

In addition to Barry White, "the spokesman of love," and Andrae Crouch, the performers will include Shirley Caesar, the Reverend James Cleveland and the Southern California Community Choir. Musically, it will range from traditional to very contemporary, but the message will be one of prayer and jubilation.

"It is a chance to worship and celebrate our culture and Israeli culture in the Holy Land," said White.

THE VOICE is "the muscle of the soul," explains Linda Wise, of the Roy Hart Theatre. She adds: Some people who participate in the theatre's workshops say they feel more naked speaking than if they take all their clothes off.

Voice seems to be the muscle that moves the Roy Hart Theatre, a group of 40 or so people now based at Maléargues in the South of France. Part of the group is in Israel through May 22, at the invitation of the Israel Museum, to perform *Pagliacci*, by Leoncavallo, in a version billed as "insights into an opera."

The four performers — Linda Wise, Ian Magilton, Rossignol, and Jonathan Hart — rehearsed a segment of the opera one evening last week. What comes out of their throats is not words set to music, but a mingling of pure sound and speech, with a tremendous range of pitch and texture.

After the rehearsal the four sat or sprawled on the stage with a combination of abandon and control, speaking softly, referring to each other's views and experience with an intimacy that must come from intense work together. All through our conversation, as it turned out, they were dying for some dinner, and Ian Magilton wanted a cigar.

Roy Hart (1924-75) was a South African actor who studied in Johannesburg, then won a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts in London. In London, he met Alfred Wolfsohn, a native of Berlin, who had been researching the potential for expression of the human voice ever since he fought in World War I and heard the dying sounds of his friends in the trenches. (Wolfsohn, or Daberlohn, was the mentor/lover of the young painter Charlotte Salomon, and the voice coach and great admirer of her stepmother. He is portrayed by Derek Jacobi in the film *Charlotte*.)

Roy Hart had a lesson with Wolfsohn in 1947, say his disciples, and it changed his life. Each of these four performers came from a different background, and each has his own impression of the master.

ROSSIGNOL, who got a degree in chemical engineering before he studied ballet and then voice, knew Hart by sight at university when he was shy and retiring — about 40 years ago. Ten years later, when he studied with him in London, Hart

had already emerged with considerable strength.

"Roy Hart was just a very attractive person," says Rossignol.

"He was also rather forbidding, so he didn't draw that many people," says Ian Magilton. Magilton, a sculptor who had sung in his church choir in England, knew about Hart's work for nine months before he ventured to get in touch. It wasn't only Hart who was forbidding, but the prospect of really listening to his own voice. That was 13 years ago.

Jonathan Hart had a family connection: his mother married Roy Hart when Jonathan was very young; he started working with the group when he was "13 or 14," which was eight years ago. He studied "piano, music, some composition," and has added some of his own work to Leoncavallo's.

uncompromisingly economic with his material. Though minimalism and juxtaposition of a static element and one of "happening" are rather worn out contemporary formulae, and Oppenheimer offers nothing really very original, his piece is well-done and creates a special atmosphere.

Avi Ben-Shabat's *Chant* seemed to be based on Ashkenazi cantillation motifs, but the composer never succeeds in saying anything of value, and the work's structural weaknesses are also more than obvious.

Boaz Tarsi's *Theme and Variation* for piano attempts a ridiculous return to Chopin, Rachmaninoff and particularly Scriabin. The rambling keyboard figures do not even hint at anything personal or inventive.

The remaining compositions, by 16-year-old Ori Shihor (four short pieces for piano) and 15-year-old Tomer Lev (two for strings) must merely be regarded as immature exercises. Young Artists' Week should present works by young artists, and not pupils who have not even reached the level of an academy student.

MICHAEL TAL, piano recital, Young Artists' Week, organized by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation (Tel Aviv Museum, May 10). Mozart: Sonata in B flat Major, K.333; Moshe Zorman: Contradictions; Beethoven: Sonata in E Major Op. 109; Schumann: Humoresque in B flat Major, Op. 20.

MICHAEL TAL seems to have learned to do all the right things and has acquired an amiable manner of presentation. Her performance, however, did not convince. The Mozart sonata was dry and mechanical, and only in the slow movement, we heard something of interest. Beethoven did impress and further reflection made us think she offered what she had absorbed from external sources, but not an interpretation that came from within. Unless she develops her own idiom, shaping her knowledge with her own expression, her performances will remain nice and pretty but characterless.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

Sounds of the soul

By MARSHA POMERANTZ/Jerusalem Post Reporter



Rossignol and Linda Wise in a scene from 'Pagliacci.'

Linda Wise, who is Jonathan's cousin, came to the group from a theatre background in Scotland.

Hart and his friends were primarily interested in research at first, and their work attracted the interest of psychologists and music therapists. Then they turned more to theatre: *Pagliacci* is more "specifically musical" than much of what they do, says Rossignol.

"We use singing as a way to begin to understand who you are," Ian explains. "It's difficult to fake your voice." He demonstrates the "big tough guy" and the shy retiring sort

as two extremes of people who aren't letting their real selves out.

Says Rossignol: "It's a revealing process rather than manufacturing anything. You can't change. You can only become more yourself."

The process in a workshop may include a shouting match, for instance, in which an extremely assertive woman keeps yelling until she gets tired and then can "allow herself to be tender." The voice work is accompanied by very rigorous physical training.

They are concerned with the expression of feeling and awareness of

it, relaxation and control. Rossignol says the human voice ideally has a range of eight octaves. "Jonathan has about seven and some of us can manage five to six."

But range alone is not what's important. The question is not only whether a sound can be produced in a certain emotional situation, but whether it can be reproduced in practice with the piano.

Jonathan adds: "For me, what's important is working with one note and finding as many different ways of expressing it as possible."

Among the borders the group is re-drawing is that between life and theatre. The elimination of that barrier has been attempted by various modern theatre groups that bring "real life" into the theatre. Roy Hart tried to eliminate, or redefine the border, also in the opposite way. Rossignol says, "He tried to make us live our lives on a high artistic level."

WHAT DOES that mean? "For instance, in the kitchen if you get angry, you show your anger in a way that doesn't obliterate the other person. Part of you is able to observe yourself in real situations... you retain an awareness of who you are and who the other person is through a strong confrontation."

Ian says: "I reject the idea that you can be a star on stage and a coxswain off-stage." The story of *Pagliacci* attracts him because it is about an actor who tries to do just that: "He says, 'I'm a big tough guy and if anybody tries to mess with my wife, I'll kill him.' Then it emerges that his wife does have a lover. *Pagliacci* wants to kill him, but the play is about to begin. And the play is a repetition of the real-life situation."

The Roy Hart Theatre is a way of life. Or a cake. Attempts to describe it, Ian suggests, are "like saying, 'The cake is about cherries. No, it's about salt. No, it's about sugar...'" It only works if you put it all together and hope.

The results can be tasted at the Israel Museum on May 18, Tel Aviv Museum on May 19, and Haifa Museum on May 21 and May 22.

ISRAEL SINFONETTA, Elyakum Shapira conducting; with Judith Lieber, harp (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, May 15). Ben-Haim: Music for Strings; Handel: Harp Concerto in B-flat; Debussy: Dance scenes of three preludes; Brahms: Symphony No. 2, Op. 1.

ELYAKUM SHAPIRA prefers to encourage players to give rather than to hold them back, with a resultant richness of sound in general, but without much grading of dynamics or more delicate orchestral colours. In the opening Ben-Haim *Music for Strings*, this approach brought forth saturated string sonorities, and intense interpretation revealed the strength and the beauty of this score, perhaps one of the composer's best and enduring works. But this approach showed to less advantage in the other works.

In the Handel Harp Concerto, the orchestral part was much too robust against the dainty harp strings. (One expert told me that in Handel's time, the orchestra performed this concerto with *surannes* in order to achieve a better blending of both sides.) In the Debussy, the orchestral performance was much too compact and earthy to create the appropriate, somewhat bodiless mood of the dances. The soloist — principal harpist of the Israel Philharmonic — rendered her contributions with extreme intelligence, reflecting the wisdom of experience, with every note carefully calculated and every phrase perfectly rounded with foresight and understanding. One would have wished, perhaps, for more volume and clearer sound in the Handel Concerto and more Baroque straightforwardness, but the harpist's committed performance drew prolonged applause from a visibly gratified audience. The royal instrument, so unjustly neglected by orchestras and conductors as a solo instrument, came even more into its own in the Debussy dances, in which Judy Lieber gave of her best.

and well represented her beloved harp.

Shapira's approach did not serve the rather lengthy Brahms Serenade, whose verbosity was not ameliorated by dynamic shading or a lighter touch. The orchestra — in particular the prominent wind players (there are no violins in the score!) — acquitted themselves very well in their demanding task, though a more differentiating and sensitive handling of the music by the conductor would surely have elicited an even better performance.

ISRAEL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Juan Pablo Izquierdo conducting; with Jane Manning, soprano (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, May 14). Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 5; Schoenberg: String Quartet No. 2, with soprano solo (arranged for orchestra by the composer); Ravel: Three Poems by Mallarmé; Bach: Suite No. 3.

FROM CLEAR and clean Bach, the programme moved to sultry, morbid Schoenberg and impressionistic Ravel and then back to clean and clear Bach. This made for interesting contrasts, if not a very happy combination.

Juan Pablo Izquierdo directed the Bach with economic restraint and the 20th century pieces with strong involvement. Violinist David Braude and flautist Michael Weintraub, were faithful and efficient interpreters of the Brandenburg Concerto, while Boris Berman at the harpsichord, when audible, showed fluent, technical agility, if not rhythmic precision. Jane Manning, a guest from England, has a rich high soprano but did not pro-

ject a strong middle register; her lower notes were barely audible. Pronunciation, both in German and French, lacked clarity. The singer's commitment to, and understanding of the music, however, were clearly apparent.

Schoenberg's late-romantic language in opus 10 (1907-08) is reminiscent of the "Transfigured Night," creating the right mood for Stefan George's lyrics. But this language could only take him into a no-exit *cul-de-sac* from which Schoenberg later rescued himself through his turn to abstract atonality. In the Ravel his characteristic melodious line could please listeners, but as for the Mallarmé poems, it was difficult to follow, as the words were not published in the programme.

After that, Bach's *Suite in D Major* was like a cool shower on a sultry summer afternoon, clearing and freshening the air. The Chamber Orchestra played well under the decisive and authoritative direction of Juan Pablo Izquierdo.

YOHANAN BOEHM

YOUNG COMPOSERS, Young Artists' Week 1983, organized by the American-Israel Cultural Foundation (Tel Aviv Museum, May 10).

THERE WAS only one noteworthy composition among the five presented. Daniel Oppenheimer's *Summer*, Sextet for soprano, three flutes, cello and percussion (text by Leah Goldberg). It is a minimalist study in sound. This static sound planes, played in pianissimo, provide a background to "disturbing" punctuation by voice and percussion.

The second movement is slightly livelier, but Oppenheimer is

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The full published text of the agreement between the government of the State of Israel and the government of the Republic of Lebanon, which will be signed in Kiryat Shmona and Halde today

THE Government of the State of Israel and the Government of the Republic of Lebanon:

Bearing in mind the importance of maintaining and strengthening international peace based on freedom, equality, justice, and respect for fundamental human rights;

Reaffirming their faith in the aims and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and recognizing their right and obligation to live in peace with each other as well as with all states, within secure and recognized boundaries;

Having agreed to declare the termination of the state of war between them;

Desiring to ensure lasting security for both their states and to avoid threats and the use of force between them;

Desiring to establish their mutual relations in the manner provided for in this agreement;

Having delegated their undersigned plenipotentiaries, provided with full powers, in order to sign, in the presence of the representative of the United States of America, this agreement;

Have agreed to the following provisions:

ARTICLE 1

1. The parties agree and undertake to respect the sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of each other. They consider the existing international boundary between Israel and Lebanon inviolable.

2. The parties confirm that the state of war between Israel and Lebanon has been terminated and no longer exists.

3. Taking into account the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, Israel undertakes to withdraw all its armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with the annex of the present agreement.

ARTICLE 2

The parties, being guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, undertake to settle their disputes by peaceful means in such a manner as to promote international peace and security, and justice.

ARTICLE 3

In order to provide maximum security for Israel and Lebanon, the parties agree to establish and implement security arrangements, including the creation of a Security Region, as provided for in the annex of the present agreement.

ARTICLE 4

1. The territory of each party will not be used as a base for hostile or terrorist activity against the other party, its territory, or its people.

2. Each party will prevent the ex-



The opening session in the negotiations between Israel, Lebanon and the United States over the withdrawal of forces.

(Micha Bar-Am)

istence or organization of irregular forces, armed bands, organizations, bases, offices or infrastructure, the aims and purposes of which include incursions or any act of terrorism into the territory of the other party, or any other activity aimed at threatening or endangering the security of the other party and safety of its people. To this end all agreements and arrangements enabling the presence and functioning on the territory of either party of elements hostile to the other party are null and void.

3. Without prejudice to the inherent right of self-defence in accordance with international law, each party will refrain:

a. From organizing, instigating, assisting, or participating in threats or acts of belligerency, subversion, or incitement or any aggression directed against the other party, its population or property, both within its territory and originating therefrom, or in the territory of the other party.

b. From using the territory of the other party for conducting a military attack against the territory of a third state.

c. From intervening in the internal

or external affairs of the other party.

4. Each party undertakes to ensure that preventive action and due proceedings will be taken against persons or organizations perpetrating acts in violation of this article.

ARTICLE 5

Consistent with the termination of the state of war and within the framework of their constitutional provisions, the parties will abstain from any form of hostile propaganda against each other.

ARTICLE 6

Each party will prevent entry into, deployment in, or passage through its territory, its air space and, subject to the right of innocent passage in accordance with international law, its territorial sea, by military forces, armament, or military equipment of any state hostile to the other party.

ARTICLE 7

Except as provided in the present agreement, nothing will preclude the deployment on Lebanese territory of international forces requested and accepted by the Government of Lebanon to assist in maintaining its authority. New contributors to such forces shall be

selected from among states having diplomatic relations with both parties to the present agreement.

ARTICLE 8

1. A upon entry into force of the present agreement, a Joint Liaison Committee will be established by the parties, in which the United States of America will be a participant, and will commence its functions. This committee will be entrusted with the supervision of the implementation of all areas covered by the present agreement. In matters involving security arrangements, it will deal with unresolved problems referred to it by the Security Arrangements Committee established in subparagraph c. below. Decisions of this committee will be taken unanimously.

b. The Joint Liaison Committee will address itself on a continuing basis to the development of mutual relations between Israel and Lebanon, *inter alia* the regulation of the movement of goods, products and persons, communications, etc.

c. Within the framework of the Joint Liaison Committee, there will be a Security Arrangements Committee whose composition and functions are defined in the annex of the present agreement.

d. Subcommittees of the Joint Liaison Committee may be established as the need arises.

e. The Joint Liaison Committee will meet in Israel and Lebanon, alternately.

f. Each party, if it so desires and unless there is an agreed change of status, may maintain a liaison office on the territory of the other party in order to carry out the above-mentioned functions within the framework of the Joint Liaison Committee and to assist in the implementation of the present agreement.

g. The members of the Joint Liaison Committee from each of the parties will be headed by a senior government official. h. All other matters relating to these liaison offices, their personnel, and the personnel of each party present in the territory of the other party in connection with the implementation of the present agreement will be the subject of a protocol to be concluded between the parties in the Joint Liaison Committee. Pending the conclusion of this protocol, the liaison offices and the above-mentioned personnel will be treated in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Convention on Special Missions of December 8, 1969, including those provisions concerning privileges and immunities. The foregoing is without prejudice to the positions of the parties concerning that convention.

2. During the six-month period after the withdrawal of all Israeli armed forces from Lebanon in accordance with Article 1 of the present agreement and the simultaneous restoration of Lebanese governmental authority along the international boundary between Israel and Lebanon, and in the light of the termination of the state of war, the parties shall initiate, within the Joint Liaison Committee, *bona fide* negotiations in order to conclude agreements on the movement of goods, products and persons and their implementation on a non-discriminatory basis.

ARTICLE 9

1. Each of the two parties will take, within a time limit of one year as of entry into force of the present agreement, all measures necessary for the abrogation of treaties, laws and regulations deemed in conflict with the present agreement, subject to and in conformity with its constitutional procedures.

2. The parties undertake not to apply existing obligations, enter into any obligations, or adopt laws or regulations in conflict with the present agreement.

ARTICLE 10

1. The present agreement shall be ratified by both parties in conformity with their respective constitutional procedures. It shall enter into force on the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall supersede the previous agreements between Israel and Lebanon.

2. The annex, the appendix and the map attached thereto, and the agreed minutes to the present agreement shall be considered integral parts thereof.

3. The present agreement may be modified, amended, or superseded by mutual agreement of the parties.

ARTICLE 11

1. Disputes between the parties arising out of the interpretation or application of the present agreement will be settled by negotiation in the Joint Liaison Committee. Any dispute of this character not so resolved shall be submitted to conciliation and, if unresolved, thereafter to an agreed procedure for a definitive resolution.

2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the annex shall be resolved in the framework of the Security Arrangements Committee and, if unresolved, shall thereafter, at the request of either party, be referred to the Joint Liaison Committee for resolution through negotiation.

ARTICLE 12

The present agreement shall be communicated to the Secretariat of the United Nations for registration in conformity with the provisions of

Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Done at Kiryat Shmona and Haldeh this seventeenth day of May, 1983, in triplicate in four authentic texts in the Hebrew, Arabic, English and French languages. In case of any divergence of interpretation, the English and French texts will be equally authoritative.

The agreement is to be signed here by a representative of Israel, a representative of Lebanon and witnessed by a representative of the U.S.

ANNEX

SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

1. Security Region
a. A security region in which the government of Lebanon undertakes to implement the security arrangements agreed upon in this annex is hereby established.

b. The Security Region is bounded, as delineated on the map attached to this Annex, in the north by a line constituting "Line A," and in the south and east by the Lebanese international boundary.

2. Security Arrangements
The Lebanese authorities will enforce special security measures aimed at detecting and preventing hostile activities as well as the introduction into or movement through the Security Region of unauthorized armed men or military equipment. The following security arrangements will apply equally throughout the security region, except as noted:

a. The Lebanese Army, Lebanese Police, Lebanese Internal Security Forces, and the Lebanese auxiliary forces (ANSAR), organized under the full authority of the Government of Lebanon, are the only organized armed forces and elements permitted in the Security Region except as designated elsewhere in this annex. The Security Arrangements Committee may approve the stationing in the Security Region of other official Lebanese armed elements similar to ANSAR.

b. Lebanese Police, Lebanese Internal Security Forces, and ANSAR may be stationed in the Security Region without restrictions as to their numbers. These forces and elements will be equipped only with personal and light automatic weapons and, for the Internal Security Forces, armoured scout or commando cars as listed in the appendix.

c. Two Lebanese Army brigades may be stationed in the Security Region. One will be the Lebanese Army Territorial Brigade stationed in the area extending from the Israeli-Lebanese boundary to "Line B" delineated on the attached map. The other will be a regular Lebanese Army brigade stationed in the area extending from "Line B" to "Line A." These brigades may carry their organic weapons and equipment listed in the appendix. Additional units equipped in accordance with the appendix may be deployed in the Security Region for training purposes, including the training of conscripts, or, in the case of operational emergency situations, following coordination in accordance with procedures to be established by the Security Arrangements Committee.

d. The existing local units will be integrated as such into the Lebanese Army, in conformity with Lebanese Army regulations. The existing local civil guard shall be integrated into ANSAR and accorded a proper status under Lebanese law to enable it to continue guarding the villages in the Security Region. The process of extending Lebanese authority over these units and civil guard, under the supervision of the Security Arrangements Committee, shall start immediately after the entry into force of the present agreement and shall terminate prior to the completion of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

e. Within the Security Region, Lebanese Army units may maintain their organic anti-aircraft weapons as specified in the appendix. Outside the Security Region, Lebanon may deploy personal, low, and medium altitude air defence missiles. After a period of three years

from the date of entry into force of the present agreement, the provision concerning the area outside the Security Region may be reviewed by the Security Arrangements Committee at the request of either party.

f. Military electronic equipment in the Security Region will be as specified in the appendix. Deployment of ground radars within 10 kilometres of the Israeli-Lebanese boundary should be approved by the Security Arrangements Committee. Ground radars throughout the Security Region will be deployed so that their sector of search does not cross the Israeli-Lebanese boundary. This provision does not apply to civil aviation or air-traffic control radars.

g. The provision mentioned in paragraph e. applies also to anti-aircraft missiles on Lebanese Navy vessels. In the Security Region, Lebanon may deploy naval elements and establish and maintain naval mission. The coastal installations required to accomplish the naval mission. The coastal installations in the Security Region will be as specified in the appendix.

h. In order to avoid accidents due to misidentification, the Lebanese military authorities will give advance notice of all flights of any kind over the Security Region according to procedures to be determined by the Security Arrangements Committee. Approval of these flights is not required.

i. (1) The forces, weapons and military equipment which may be stationed, stocked, introduced into, or transported through the Security Region are only those mentioned in this annex and its appendix.

(2) No infrastructure, auxiliary installations, or equipment capable of assisting the activation of weapons that are not permitted by this annex or its appendix shall be maintained or established in the Security Region.

(3) These provisions also apply whenever a clause of this annex relates to areas outside the Security Region.

3. Security Arrangements Committee
a. Within the framework of the Joint Liaison Committee, a Security Arrangements Committee will be established.

b. The Security Arrangements Committee will be composed of an equal number of Israeli and Lebanese representatives, headed by senior officers. A representative of the United States of America will participate in meetings of the committee at the request of either party. Decisions of the Security Arrangements Committee will be reached by agreement of the parties.

c. The Security Arrangements Committee shall supervise the implementation of the security arrangements in the present agreement and this annex and the timetable and modalities, as well as all other aspects relating to withdrawals described in the present agreement and this annex. To this end, and by agreement of the parties, it will:

(1) Supervise the implementation of the undertakings of the parties under the present agreement and this annex.

(2) Establish and operate Joint Supervisory Teams as detailed below.

(3) Address and seek to resolve any problems arising out of the implementation of the security arrangements in the present agreement and this annex and discuss any violation reported by the Joint Supervisory Teams or any complaint concerning a violation submitted by one of the parties.

d. The Security Arrangements Committee shall deal with any complaint submitted to it not later than 24 hours after submission.

e. Meetings of the Security Arrangements Committee shall be held at least once every two weeks in Israel and in Lebanon, alternately. In the event that either party requests a special meeting, it will be convened within 24 hours. The first meeting will be held within 48 hours after the date of entry into force of the present agreement.

f. Joint Supervisory Teams:
(1) The Security Arrangements Committee will establish Joint Supervisory Teams (Israel-Lebanon) subordinate to it and composed of an equal number of representatives from each party.

(2) The teams will conduct regular verification of the implementation of the provisions of the security arrangements in the agreement and this annex. The teams shall report immediately any confirmed violations to the Security Arrangements Committee and ascertain that violations have been rectified.

(3) The Security Arrangements Committee shall assign a Joint Supervisory Team, when requested, to check border security arrangements on the Israeli side of the international boundary in accordance with article 4 of the present agreement.

(4) The teams will enjoy freedom of movement in the air, sea, and land as necessary for the performance of their tasks within the Security Region.

(5) The Security Arrangements Committee will determine all administrative and technical arrangements concerning the functioning of the teams including their working procedures, their number, their training, their armament, and their equipment.

(6) Upon submission of a report to the Security Arrangements Committee or upon confirmation of a complaint of either party by the teams, the respective party shall im-



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mediately, and in any case not later than 24 hours from the report or the confirmation, rectify the violation. The party shall immediately notify the Security Arrangements Committee of the rectification. Upon receiving the notification, the teams will ascertain that the violation has been rectified.

(7) The Joint Supervisory Teams shall be subject to termination upon 90 days notice by either party given at any time after two years from the date of entry into force of the present agreement. Alternative verification arrangements shall be established in advance of such termination through the Joint Liaison Committee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Joint Liaison Committee may determine at any time that there is no further need for such arrangements.

(8) The Security Arrangements Committee will ensure that practical and rapid contacts between the two parties are established along the boundary to prevent incidents and facilitate coordination between the forces on the terrain.

(4) It is understood that the Government of Lebanon may request appropriate action in the United Nations Security Council for one unit of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to be stationed in the Sidon area. The presence of this unit will lend support to the Government of Lebanon and the Lebanese Armed Forces in asserting governmental authority and protection in the Palestinian refugee camp areas. For a period of 12 months, the unit in the Sidon area may send teams to the Palestinian refugee camp areas in the vicinity of Sidon and Tyre to surveil and observe, if requested by the Government of Lebanon, following notification to the Security Arrangements Committee. Police and security functions shall remain the responsibility of the Government of Lebanon, which shall ensure that the provisions of the present agreement shall be fully implemented in these areas.

(5) Three months after completion of the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon, the Security Arrangements Committee will conduct a full-scale review of the adequacy of the security arrangements delineated in this annex in order to improve them.

(6) Withdrawal of Israeli Forces
a. Within 8 to 12 weeks of the entry into force of the present agreement, all Israeli forces will have been withdrawn from Lebanon. This is consistent with the objective of Lebanon that all external forces withdraw from Lebanon.
b. The Israel Defence Forces and the Lebanese Armed Forces will maintain continuous liaison during the withdrawal and will exchange all necessary information through the Security Arrangements Committee. The Israel Defence Forces and the Lebanese Armed Forces will cooperate during the withdrawal in order to facilitate the reassertion of the authority of the Government of Lebanon as the Israeli armed forces withdraw.

APPENDIX

In accordance with the provisions of the annex, the Lebanese Armed Forces may carry, introduce, station, stock, or transport through the Security Region all weapons and equipment organic to each standard Lebanese Armed Forces brigade. Individual and crew-served weapons, including light automatic weapons, normally found in a mechanized infantry unit, are not prohibited by this appendix.

1. Weapon systems listed below presently organic to each brigade in the Security Region are authorized in the numbers shown:

Tanks
— 40 tanks
— 4 medium tracked recovery vehicles

Armoured Cars
— 10 AML-90/Saladin/etc.

Armoured Personnel Carriers
— 127 M113A1/VCC-L, plus 44 M113 family vehicles

Artillery/Mortars
— 18 155MM towed howitzers (also 105MM/122MM)

— 12 120MM mortars

— 27 81MM mortars (mounted on M-125 tracked-motor carriers)

Anti-tank Weapons
— 112 RPG

— 30 anti-tank weapons (106MM recoilless rifle/TOW/MILAN)

Air Defence Weapons
— 12 40MM or less guns (not radar-guided)

2. Brigade Communications Equipment:

— 482 AN/GRC-160

— 74 AN/VRC-46

— 16 AN/VRC-47

— 9 AN/VRC-49

— 43 GRA-39

— 539 TA-312

— 27 SB-22

— 8 SB-993

— 4 AN/GRC-106

3. Brigade Surveillance Equipment:

— Mortar locating radars

— Artillery locating radars

— Ground surveillance radars

— Night observation devices

— Unattended ground sensors

4. In accordance with the provisions of the annex, armoured vehicles for the Internal Security Forces will be as follows:

— 24 armoured wheeled vehicles with guns up to 40MM

5. In accordance with the provisions of the annex, there will be no limitations on the coastal installations in the Security Region, except on the following four categories:

— Coastal sea surveillance radars: 5

— Coastal defence guns: 15

40MM or less

— Coastal air defence guns: 15

40MM or less (not radar-guided)

— Shore-to-sea missiles: None

6. The Lebanese Army Infantry Brigade and Territorial Brigade in the Security Region are each organized as follows:

1. Brigade headquarters and headquarters company Off: 14 Enl: 173

3. Infantry battalions Off: 31 ea

Enl: 654 ea

1. Artillery battalion Off: 39 Enl: 672

1. Tank battalion Off: 37 Enl: 579

3. Tank companies

1. Reconnaissance company

1. Logistics battalion Off: 26 Enl: 344

1. Engineer company Off: 6 Enl: 125

1. Anti-tank company Off: 4 Enl: 417

1. Anti-air artillery company Off: 4 Enl: 146

Total 4,341 Off: 223 Enl: 4,118

AGREED MINUTES

ART. 4.4 Lebanon affirms that Lebanese law includes all measures necessary to ensure implementation of this paragraph.

ART. 6 Without prejudice to the provisions of the annex regarding the Security Region, it is agreed that non-combat military aircraft of a foreign state on non-military missions shall not be considered military equipment.

ART. 6 It is agreed that, in the event of disagreement as to whether a particular state is "hostile" for purposes of Article 6 of the agreement, the prohibitions of Article 6 shall be applied to any state which does not maintain diplomatic relations with both parties.

ART. 8.1.b It is agreed that, at the request of either party, the Joint Liaison Committee shall begin to examine the question of claims by citizens of either party on properties in the territory of the other party.

ART. 8.1.b It is understood that each party will certify to the other if one of its personnel was on official duty or performing official functions at any given time.

ART. 8.2 It is agreed that the negotiations will be concluded as soon as possible.

ART. 9 It is understood that this provision shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to agreements concluded by the parties pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 2.

ART. 11 It is agreed that both parties will request the United States of America to promote the expeditious resolution of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the present agreement.

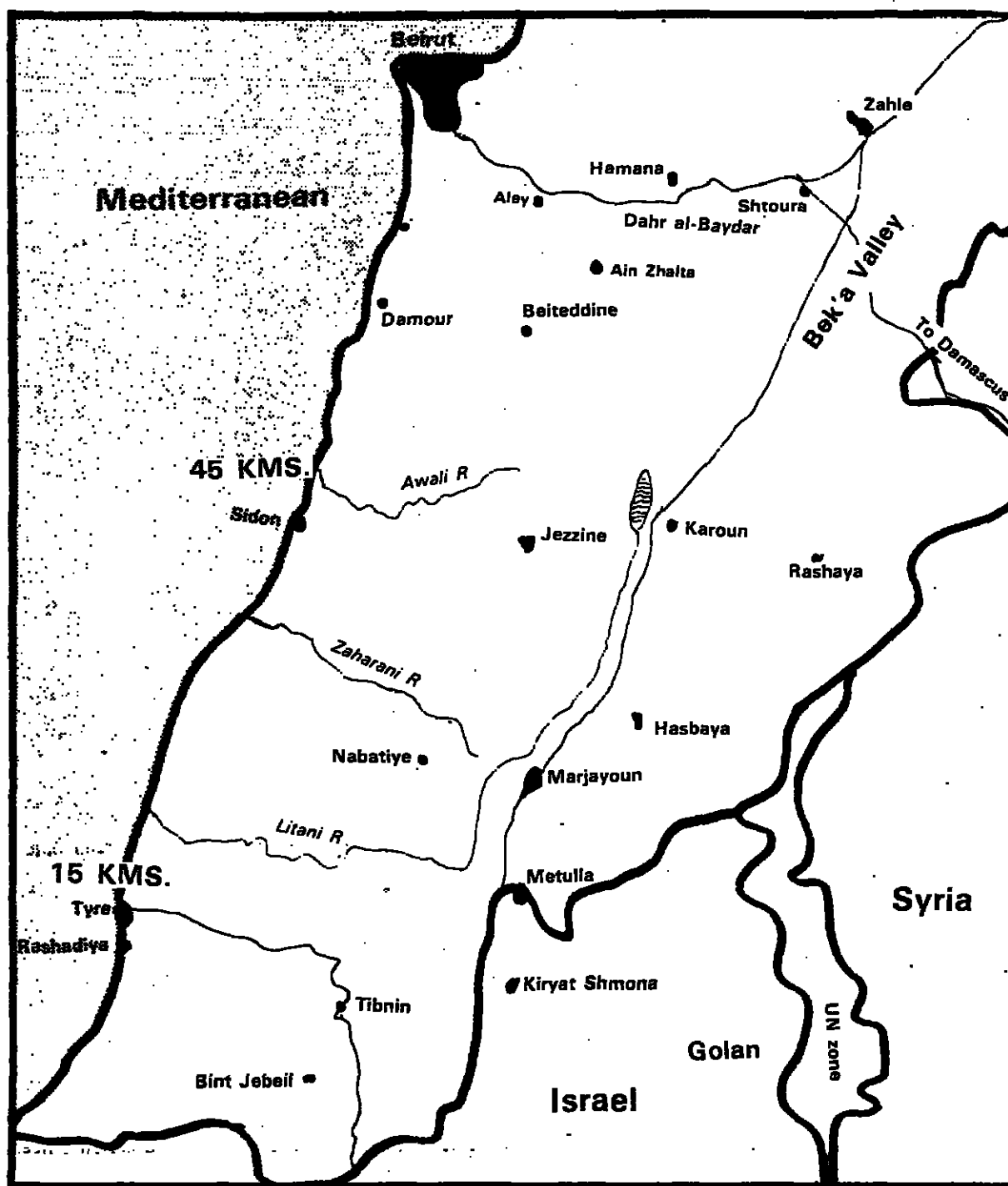
ART. 11 It is agreed that the phrase "an agreed procedure for a definitive resolution" means an agreed third-party mechanism which will produce a resolution of the dispute which is binding on the parties.

ANNEX

PARA 1.b It is agreed that, in that portion of Jabal Baruk shown on the map attachment to the annex, only civilian telecommunications installations, such as television facilities and radars for air traffic control purposes, may be emplaced. The restrictions on weapons and military equipment that are detailed in the appendix to the annex will also apply in that area.

ANNEX

PARA 2.d The Government of Lebanon affirms its decision that the Territorial Brigade established on April 6, 1983, mentioned in subparagraph c, will encompass the existing local units which had been formed into a near brigade-sized unit, along with Lebanese Army personnel from among the inhabitants of the Security Region, in conformity with Lebanese Army regulations. This brigade will be in charge of security in the area extending from the Israeli-Lebanese boundary to "Line B" delineated on the map



Map above shows approximate location of 15-kilometre line, starting in the west just north of Tyre, and 45-km. line, on the Awali River north of Sidon.

Defence Forces withdrawal arrangements. Their other supervisory and verification activities authorized in the annex will commence with the final withdrawal of the Israeli armed forces.

4. Joint Supervisory Teams will conduct daily verifications if necessary during day and night. Verifications will be carried out on the ground, at sea, and in the air.

5. Each Joint Supervisory Team will be commanded by a Lebanese officer, who will recognize the joint nature of the teams when making decisions in unforeseen situations, during the conduct of the verification mission.

6. While on a mission, the Joint Supervisory Team leader at his discretion could react to any unforeseen situation which could require immediate action. The team leader will report any such situation and the action taken to the Security Arrangements Supervision Centre.

7. The Joint Supervisory Teams will not use force except in self-defence.

8. The Security Arrangements Committee will decide *inter alia* on the pattern of activity of the Joint Supervisory Teams, their weaponry and equipment, their mode of transport, and the areas in which the teams will operate on the basis of the rule of reason and pragmatic considerations. The Security Arrangements Committee will determine the overall pattern of activity with a view to avoiding undue disruption to normal civilian life as well as with a view to preventing the teams from becoming targets of attack.

9. Up to a maximum of eight Joint Supervisory Teams will function simultaneously.

ANNEX

PARA 3.f.51. Two Security Arrangements Supervision Centres will be set up by the Security Arrangements Committee in the Security Region. The exact locations of the centres will be determined by the Security Arrangements Committee in accord with the principle that the centres should be located in the vicinity of Hasbaya and Mayfadun and should not be situated in populated areas.

2. Under the overall direction of the Security Arrangements Committee, the purpose of each centre is to:

a) Control, supervise, and direct Joint Supervisory Teams functioning in the sector of the Security Region assigned to it.

b) Serve as a centre of communications connected to the Joint Supervisory Teams and appropriate headquarters.

c) Serve as a meeting place in Lebanon for the Security Arrangements Committee.

d) Receive, analyze, and process all information necessary for the function of the Joint Supervisory Teams, on behalf of the Security Arrangements Committee.

3. Operational Arrangements:

a) The centres will be commanded by Lebanese Army officers.

b) The centres will function 24 hours a day.

c) The exact number of personnel in each centre will be decided by the Security Arrangements Committee.

d) Israeli personnel will be stationed in Israel when not engaged in activities in the centres.

e) The Government of Lebanon will be responsible for providing security and logistical support for the centres.

f) The Joint Supervisory Teams will ordinarily commence their missions from the centres after receiving proper briefing and will complete their missions at the centres following debriefing.

g) Each centre will contain a situation room, communications equipment, facilities for Security Arrangements Committee meetings, and a briefing and debriefing room.

ANNEX
PARA 3.g. In order to prevent incidents and facilitate coordination between the forces on the terrain, "practical and rapid contacts" will include direct radio and telephone communications between the respective military commanders and their staffs in the immediate border region, as well as direct face-to-face consultations.

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Attempts to relieve gloom fail

TEL AVIV. — Rumours of an agreement between the banks to give massive buying support so as to forestall a complete market collapse raised hopes yesterday in an otherwise gloomy atmosphere. Optimists who had hoped that this would change the market's direction, however, were disappointed. The support was only sufficient to stop many securities from falling and to keep them trading without change in price.

Judging from the statistics, it seemed that there was really no support at all. The General Share Index, commercial banks excluded, moved 2.39% down. Oil shares fell by a whopping 6.33% and were followed by industrials, which fell by 3.84%. However, there were still a few investors who maintained their "cool," even as they watched FIBI and the First International Bank clobbered for 10% losses, nature of the Treasury's assistance to the banks in yesterday's support action. While there was no confirmation from any source, the most likely manner would have been a relaxation of the liquidity levels, so that the banks could act without incurring-liquidity deficit fines.

All guesswork aside, however, it was a fact that 206 securities fell by 5% and in some cases up to 20%. There was only one "buyers only" situation and not a single issue was able to come through with a gain of more than 5%. Moreover, the trading pace quickened considerably and nearly touched the 151.2 billion level.

Investors are apparently having second thoughts about index-linked bonds. Trading was brisk and prices continued to advance and in some cases reached the maximum allowable 3%. Nearly 1578 million changed hands.

The shekel was devalued by 16 agorot against the dollar. The dollar, in turn, exhibited marked strength against European currencies.

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Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

The Israel General Bank did not have to worry about stabilizing the price of its shares. The management of the bank announced a rights issue aimed at raising some 150m, Shareholders will be issued rights allowing them to buy units consisting of four ordinary shares and three options. As a result of the announcement trading in the shares and options of the bank was stopped.

The commercial bank sector contained a number of losers. In addition to FIBI and First International, the shares of the Maritime Bank also fell by 10%. Danot 1.0 also fell by a similar figure. By contrast, the Big Three advanced by 0.4 to 0.6%.

In the current market fall it is the options that have suffered the most. Even in the case of bank options there is no support. Yesterday's trading was typical. The Independence Bank options were down by 17.9%, the Yardenia options by 15.3%, Teta options by 13.6%, Malat options by 17.9% and Ofis options by no less than 20.5%.

With the continuing erosion of prices the circle of individuals pointing to investment bargains continues to grow. The problem

seems to be that no one has the courage to enter the market on the buyers' side.

A case in point is Dead Sea Works. At the current price the shares are considerably undervalued by any criteria — nevertheless they were down by 7%.

In addition to the heavy losses among options, a number of ordinary shares also fell heavily. Tadir Cement 1.0 was 16.9% lower, Ondine 5.0 was a 13.9% loser, Dafron 5.0 was even worse off after a 14.9% drop.

The First International Bank announced that Delta Gall had increased its holdings in the bank's shares through a 154m. purchase. The price paid was 700.

Lodzia shares did not trade yesterday as the company announced its annual financial results. These indicated that pre-tax profits advanced by IS 32.5m. to IS 54.7m. Adjusting profits for inflation, however, resulted in a loss of IS 6.5m.

Both Hassach Insurance and Harel-Hamishmar Investments announced their financial results and no trading was held in their shares.

(See story on page 8.)

Most active stocks			
Share	Volume	Change	% change
Mizrahi R	1243	9,318.5	+6
First Int'l	531	9,161.7	-9
Leumi	2611	4,653.8	+10
Shares traded:	151,500m.		
Coverities:	15,800m.		
Bonds:	15,780m.		

Phoenicia fights foreign glass dumping here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Haifa labour council yesterday called on the industry and Trade Minister to cancel import licences for plate glass and forbid the clearing through the port of a shipment that has already arrived.

The imports threaten the Phoenicia Glass Works, one of the city's veteran factories, council secretary Yitzhak Sinwani said in a cable to Minister Gideon Patai.

He said that a large shipment of plate glass had been imported from an East European country at dumping prices and had not passed the local standards tests.

The factory's 300 workers are

worried, since the bottle-making department is to close down for two months next week for lack of orders.

Isaac Hazan voted chairman of emerald cutters

Ramat Gan. — Precious gem stones executive Isaac Hazan was this week elected chairman of the Israel Emerald Cutters Association.

He succeeds Ben-Zion Harel, who was named honorary chairman of the association for life. Two additional members of the executive committee were also elected: Ephraim Tick and Hanoach Stark.

Hazan, who moved his operations to Israel from the U.S. in 1974, has long served as treasurer of the association. His companies are active in all phases of the gem trade, with an emphasis on the cutting and export of fine African emeralds.

Bank of Israel exchange rates

May 16, 1983	IS
U.S. dollar	43.3514
British sterling	67.7366
German mark	17.6333
French franc	5.8906
Dutch guilder	15.6588
Swiss franc	21.2715
Swedish krona	5.7891
Norwegian krone	4.9481
Danish krone	7.9837
Finnish mark	35.2665
Canadian dollar	38.3075
Australian dollar	39.9071
South African rand	8.8238
Belgian franc (10)	25.0441
Austrian schilling (10)	2.9595
Italian lire (1,000)	18.5818
Japanese yen (100)	121.17
Jordanian dinar	10.41
Lebanese pound	40.7503
Egyptian pound	40.7503

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S.D.R.		46.7553	47.2252

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RATES FOR 16.5.83

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS	BANKNOTES
PURCHASE, SALE, PURCHASE, SALE			
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	43.1382	43.5718
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	67.4395	68.1376
GERMANY	MARK	17.5379	17.7143
FRANCE	FRANC	5.8227	5.8813
HOLLAND	GULDEN	15.5733	15.7299
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	21.1835	21.3965
SWEDEN	KRONA	5.7571	5.8150
NORWAY	KRONE	6.0664	6.1278
DENMARK	KRONE	4.9241	4.9737
FINLAND	MARK	7.9458	8.0258
CANADA	DOLLAR	35.0859	35.3866
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	38.1349	38.4182
SOUTH AFRICA RAND		39.7074	40.1066
BELEGIUM	FRANC	8.7804	8.8687
AUSTRIA	SCHILLING 1000	24.9497	25.2006
ITALY	LIRE	29.4659	29.7622
JAPAN	YEN	183.1424	187.0034

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Commercial Banks

Share	Volume	Change	% change
General A	68101	—	—
IDB R	3038	1,851	+17
IDB B R	3000	93	n.e.
IDB A	18500	1	n.e.
IDB op 11	2130	126	-15
Union R	2252	3,162	n.e.
Union op 4	10750	9	n.e.
Discount R	3837	1,332	n.e.
Discount A R	3912	56	+20
Discount B	3055	56	n.e.
Discount C	438	62	n.e.
Mizrahi R	1243	9,318	+6
Mizrahi B	1243	766	+6
Mizrahi op 3	20760	6	+700
Mizrahi op 10	5370	60	n.e.
Mizrahi op 11	1810	337	-100
Mizrahi op 6	10322	1	n.e.
Mizrahi op 7	8675	1	n.e.
Mizrahi op 9	429	719	-43
Maritime 0.1	1197	1,368	-133
Maritime 0.5	443	1,883	-100
Hapoimil p. 8	4000	3	+49
Hapoimil p. 8	2059	1,822	+10
Hapoimil p. 7	17110	3	n.e.
Hapoimil op 7	4035	214	n.e.
Hapoimil op 6	1250	—	n.e.
Hapoimil op 5	7750	5	n.e.

Land, Building			
Share	Volume	Change	% change
Oren	226	355	-35
Oren op 1	453	—	-12
Azornim Invest.	248	317	-4
Azornim R	272	365	-12
Azornim op A	80	180	—
Azornim op D	561	6	-15
Azornim op E	180	179	-20
Azornim op F	7115	48	-35
Azornim op G	4680	11	n.e.
Azornim op H	2420	9	-23
Azornim op I	940	125	+4
Azornim op J	290	215	+1.7
Azornim op K	191	182	-34
Azornim op L	132	141	-2.2
Azornim op M	677	30.1	-38
Azornim op N	696	11	-76
Azornim op O	150	356	-2
Azornim op P	89	301	+1.7
Azornim op Q	80	245	-10.1
Azornim op R	153	725	-18
Azornim op S	297	373	n.e.
Azornim op T	375	21	n.e.
Azornim op U	130	623	-11
Azornim op V	132	141	n.e.
Azornim op W	128	383	-17
Azornim op X	990	5	+30
Azornim op Y	210	55	-10
Azornim op Z	250	42	-32
Azornim op AA	134	805	-6
Azornim op AB	150	246	n.e.
Azornim op AC	926	25	-2.6
Azornim op AD	760	84	n.e.
Azornim op AE	1140	—	-20
Azornim op AF	2238	566	-11
Azornim op AG	2600	10	n.e.
Azornim op AH	190	706	-10
Azornim op AI	266	218	-7.6
Azornim op AJ	311	96	-35
Azornim op AK	611	593	-5
Azornim op AL	396	118	-14
Azornim op AM	254	30.1	-13
Azornim op AN	165	279	-6.3
Azornim op AO	91	337	-1
Azornim op AP	64	259	-3
Azornim op AQ	1960	4	-40
Azornim op AR	1300	21	n.e.
Azornim op AS	1100	13	-19
Azornim op AT	2090	101	-30

Mortgage Banks

Share	Volume	Change	% change
Adanin 0.1	1430	34	n.e.
Gen Mortgage R	2537	165	-1
Gen Mortgage B	2539	6	n.e.
Carmel R	1805	92	n.e.
Carmel op 1	91	968	-1.1
Dev Mortgage R	2170	27	-36
Dev Mortgage B	976	125	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 1	1010	1	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 2	154	75	-20
Dev Mortgage op 3	2950	179	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 4	2950	4	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 5	5900	9	-200
Dev Mortgage op 6	3080	14	-670
Dev Mortgage op 7	3310	6	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 8	3420	479	+20
Dev Mortgage op 9	3370	4	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 10	4700	155	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 11	838	397	n.e.
Dev Mortgage op 12	173	2888	-14
Dev Mortgage op 13	360	979	-27

Financing Institutions

Share	Volume	Change	% change
Shilon R	230	251	-16
Shilon op 1	1890	2	n.e.
Shilon op 2	—	—	—
Shilon op 3	—	—	—
Shilon op 4	—	—	—
Shilon op 5	—	—	—
Shilon op 6	—	—	—
Shilon op 7	—	—	—
Shilon op 8	—	—	—
Shilon op 9	—	—	—
Shilon op 10	—	—	—
Shilon op 11	—	—	—
Shilon op 12	—	—	—
Shilon op 13	—	—	—
Shilon op 14	—	—	—
Shilon op 15	—	—	—
Shilon op 16	—	—	—
Shilon op 17	—	—	—
Shilon op 18	—	—	—
Shilon op 19	—	—	—
Shilon op 20	—	—	—

Insurance

Share	Volume	Change	% change
Aryeh R	934	30.1	-49
Aryeh op 1	38000	2	-3800
Aryeh op 2	542	385	-98
Aryeh op 3	1260	15	-100
Aryeh op 4	1310	33	-105
Aryeh op 5	530	150	-99
Aryeh op 6	3270	1	-180
Aryeh op 7	1895	79	-200
Aryeh op 8	1679	62	-36
Aryeh op 9	595	65	-70
Aryeh op 10	507	143	n.e.
Aryeh op 11	374	30	-20
Aryeh op 12	—	—	—
Aryeh op 13	—	—	—
Aryeh op 14	—	—	—
Aryeh op 15	—	—	—
Aryeh op 16	—	—	—
Aryeh op 17	—	—	—
Aryeh op 18	—	—	—
Aryeh op 19	—	—	—
Aryeh op 20	—	—	—

Services & Utilities

Hamishmar		no trading		Agan
Hamishmar		no trading		Agan
Hamishmar op		no trading		
Yardenia 0.1 r	498	86	-30	-5.7
Yardenia 0.5 r	303	39	n.e.	-
Yardenia op 1	144	47	-26	-15.3
Menora 1	1950	65	-50	-2.5
Menora 5	669	10	-6	-9
Sahar r	1215	16	n.e.	-
Urdan r	460	439	16	-3.4
Zur r	3925	16	n.e.	-
Zur op 2	4450	1	n.e.	-
Zion Hold. 1.0	470	330	n.e.	-
Zion Hold. 5.0	268	666	n.e.	-

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Sivan 5, 5743 • Sha'aban 4, 1403

An agreement—at last

THE AGREEMENT for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon is due to be signed in ceremonies at Halde and Kiryat Shmona later today, following approval of the document by the parliaments in Beirut and Jerusalem. The Lebanese legislature, by voting unanimously to approve, was asserting its independence in the face of heavy Syrian pressure to spike the accord. The Knesset, in offering less than unanimous support, was indicating some skepticism about the outcome of the Lebanese war.

To be sure, there is relief in this country that a major step has been taken that might extricate the IDF from the morass of Lebanon, help the Beirut government reassert at least a measure of sovereign authority over its territory, and set relations between the two countries on the path of eventual normality. But there is little jubilation. For one thing, the paper agreement will not become a reality unless the Syrians, who are resolutely opposed to it, change their mind.

Unless the Syrians agree to pull out their own, and their PLO proteges, forces from Lebanon at the same time as the IDF, the agreement will be a dead letter.

This could have been expected. Operation Peace for Galilee was directed not against Lebanon but against the PLO and its Syrian protectors within Lebanon. Israel smashed the PLO's infrastructure in Lebanon, and dealt a heavy blow to the Syrians. But it stopped far short of ousting its enemies from the Land of the Cedars.

Now the Syrians have bounced back, massively rearmed and diplomatically reinforced by the Soviets, and they are seeking to dictate their own terms to Lebanon and to Israel. It was largely to reduce prospective Syrian resistance to any meaningful Israel-Lebanese pact that the U.S. intermediaries tried to moderate Israel's demands upon Lebanon, particularly during the early stage of the negotiations. This was the source of bitter complaints at the time by the then defense minister, Ariel Sharon. Now Mr. Sharon, as minister without portfolio, is complaining that the Americans did not work hard enough to obtain Syrian consent.

However, the only Israel-Lebanese agreement that the Syrians might readily have endorsed, would have provided for the IDF's unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, before they themselves made any move to depart. The Syrians were ready at one time to reach a *de facto* understanding with Israel on spheres of influence, delimited by "red lines," in Lebanon. But a formal accord in which Lebanon undertakes to recognize Israel's right to freedom from war and terror is viewed as an intolerable affront.

The Syrians have therefore vowed to do everything in their power to prevent the agreement from going into effect. They have openly threatened to whip up renewed civil war in Lebanon, and to break all ties with Lebanon. They have broadly hinted at the possibility of actual war with Israel over the issue.

These threats have not swayed President Amin Jemayel, who appears to have the backing of a majority of the Lebanese people. With not only Egypt, Jordan and Kuwait but also Algeria supporting Lebanon, Syria's chances of engineering Lebanon's isolation from the Arab hinterland seem remote. According to a report from Beirut President Hafez Assad has already been urged by his brother Rifaat, head of Syria's security forces, to adopt a more accommodating stance.

Barring some impulsive foolishness on its part, Syria may therefore, sooner or later, decide that the withdrawal of all foreign forces, including its own, from Lebanon, is preferable to a permanent Israeli military presence almost literally at the gates of Damascus. In that case Syria may choose to strike its own deal with Lebanon, assuring it, for example, of a security belt adjacent to its border, similar to the one contracted by Israel in the south.

Israel could not very well object to such a deal. Nor could it prevent Syria from extracting diplomatic concessions for its readiness to go along, for example in the shape of a renewed U.S. pledge not to recognize Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

This, then, would be the added price of Israel's getting out, with a modicum of honour, from Lebanon.

ISRAEL-LIVERPOOL

(Continued from Page One)

pudians — the evergreen striker Kenny Dalglish and their famous retiring manager Bob Paisley. But, despite friendly spirit, the Israelis gave no quarter. Their victory was no fluke.

They led all the way. Twice McGregor, fed by Dalglish, pulled the visitors back to 3-2 and 4-3 but this was one team that was not going to allow the miraculous Liverpool recovery machine to snatch a draw. Liverpool's defence seemed completely nonplussed by Tabak's great speed on the break. Three of his goals were perfect gems of which the Kop, Liverpool's famous crowd, would have been proud.

He and the other cascading forwards at his side — first Gil Landau and the Zhai Arneli — were splendidly served from midfield by Rifaat Turk, Uri Malmilian and

Yaakov Ekhaus.

Turk had a superlative match both in attack and defence showing a polish worthy of world-famous players — indeed of the sagacious Liverpool midfield itself.

Trailing 2-1 at the half, Liverpool looked as though they might swarm over the Israelis as they forced half a dozen corners, within 18 minutes. But their attacks floundered on a rock-like Israeli defence that faltered only three times, when the goals were scored.

The crowd, which was double the total attendance at league matches last Saturday, was the largest for any soccer match this season. The game should provide the Israeli players with a boost to their self-confidence, and should serve as a shot-in-the arm to Israeli soccer generally.

A living tradition

By DANIEL J. ELAZAR

THE RECORD of Jewish political tradition is found in the Jewish people's sacred and subsidiary texts and in their collective behaviour. Exploring both dimensions is an intellectual and a practical challenge for contemporary Jews. The structure of authority and power in the Jewish community, the character of political and communal leadership, political decision-making, the ideal polity — all lead to questions that are intellectually interesting and even exciting in and of themselves. And these matters involve practical challenges for a people in the process of reconstituting their polity, both in the Land of Israel and in the Diaspora.

It can even be argued that the survival of a committed Jewry, at least outside of the Orthodox camp, depends in no small measure on the rediscovery of Jewish political tradition. It is one of the ironies of the post-modern age that just when Jews outside of Israel — over 75 per cent of the world Jewish population — have lost all formal corporate political status, the political focus of Jewish identification has suddenly reemerged.

The modern era, the 300 years from the middle of the 17th to the middle of the 20th centuries, was one in which Jews were busy shedding their corporate status and forms of corporate organization. In the process, they also shed the political links that had been part and parcel of Jewish tradition and had held Jews together as one people in dispersion. Intellectually Jews tried to transform those links into theological-ritual ("religious") links, and, on the practical plane, into social philanthropic ones. Now, rather suddenly, these links, created by Jewish moderns as the source of identity and identification, have begun to weaken. In their place, ironically, there has been a growing concern with the political as the focal point of Jewish identity and interest, particularly in the last decade.

This is true of Israel, and of the Diaspora, where Jews are increasingly bound to one another only by formal, associational ties. These, while not of the old corporate kind, are political in the sense of reflecting such common interests as combating anti-Semitism, supporting Israel and maintaining the Jewish right to be different.

Jews are suddenly confronting questions of political interest to them as Jews, particularly, but by no means exclusively, relating to Israel. As a result, the political dimension is rapidly emerging as perhaps the only unifying force linking virtually all Jews when secularization, assimilation and movement away from tradition are rampant.

WHY TALK about a Jewish "political tradition" instead of an ideology or set of doctrines? Were Jews to derive their political ideas from philosophy (in the classical or technical sense of the term), perhaps it would be appropriate to talk about a Jewish political

philosophy, or competing Jewish political philosophies. Jews, however, derive their framework from midrash and Halacha, not from philosophy, and are not dependent for their existence on ideology; hence, they cannot rely upon philosophy to provide a grounding for Jewish political life. (Jews can philosophize, i.e., use the tools of philosophy, but only by grounding them in a different set of assumptions, methods, and results.)

The culture other peoples whose grounding is not philosophic or ideological has given tradition an extremely important role. Perhaps the American example will help to clarify this essential point. The Americans are another non-philosophic and non-ideological people. While Americans have, on one level, grappled with philosophic questions and have derived benefit from using the tools of philosophy, their polity was not a product of philosophy. It was born out of a political persuasion that, in turn, reflected a common political experience. That persuasion and experience created an American political tradition. Since its founding, the U.S. has used its political tradition, particularly as mediated through the decisions of the Supreme Court and the actions of its leaders, to provide the framework for considering its own political reality. Similarly, a living Jewish political tradition offers a way to maintain Jewish continuity where there is a common perspective and common experience, but no central ideology.

The maintenance of a political tradition, then, is the key to political continuity which is a necessary part of the continuity of Judaism. A tradition persists on two levels, the formal and the subliminal. For it to be a fully living tradition, its bearers must be somewhat conscious that they are part of it and somewhat aware that they are expressing it in their ideas and actions. Yet even under such conditions, a tradition is like the proverbial iceberg — the greater part of it is not a matter of conscious (or self-conscious) articulation but influences thought and behaviour unbeknownst to its bearers.

Under the worst conditions, a tradition can survive on the subliminal level in more ways than most people would be likely to notice. For several generations, the Jewish political tradition principally has survived subliminally. Thus the task before Jews today is to revive the sense of the tradition even more than it is to revive the tradition itself. So the question remains — what must be done, what can be done, to make it a more articulated tradition than it has been in the recent past.

Jewish political tradition is animated, to a substantial degree, by the idea of the covenant, as both conceptually and in reality. Covenant theology has become current coin in Jewish circles in the last decade or two, so the idea itself is hardly foreign even to those who grew up when that vital aspect of

biblical teaching was overlooked or underemphasized.

Like all great ideas, the covenant idea is deceptively simple. The term *brit* (covenant) conveys the sense of a morally grounded, perpetual, (or at least indefinitely lasting) compact. It is one made between parties having independent, but not necessarily equal, status. It establishes certain mutual obligations and a commitment to undertake joint action to achieve defined ends, which may be limited or comprehensive, under conditions of mutual respect and in such a way as to protect the fundamental integrity of all parties involved.

A covenant is much more than a contract — though our modern system of contracts is related to the covenant idea — because it involves a pledge of loyalty and morally grounded obligation beyond that demanded for mutual advantage, often involving the development of community among the partners. It is also more than a compact in the sense that God is either a party to it or a witness and guarantor. In its fullest sense, a covenant creates a holy or divinely-sanctioned partnership community, based upon a firm, legally defined relationship delineating the authority, power, and integrity of each of the partners, but requiring more than a narrow, legalistic approach to make the community a real one.

Meir Leibush Malbim, the Bible commentator, offers a good summary of the covenantal relationship in his commentary on the covenant between God and Abraham in Genesis 17: "This covenant will be 'between Me and thee,' meaning that the binding obligation rests on both parties to the covenant, because Abraham also obligated himself to be a partner with God in the act of creation by perfecting what was created and by participating in its improvement." (HaTorah V'haMitzvah, 1:68).

THIS COVENANT idea is of great importance in the building of relationships. The Bible develops a whole system of relationships based upon covenants, beginning with the covenants between God and mankind. They serve as initial political acts creating the conditions under which regimes can be constituted. The Sinai covenant, for example, transformed the Jewish people from a family of tribes into a body politic, which could then proceed to develop its constitution and regime.

Yitro (Jethro), the Tora portion describing the Sinai experience, provides a clear picture of this process. On one hand, it describes the covenant that institutionalizes the fundamental relationship between God and Israel, which is necessary to actually create the new body politic in which God assumes direct rule over Israel. On the other hand, the actual institutions of the regime are portrayed as coming from distinctly non-divine, even non-Jewish, sources, partly from the inherited tradition of tribal government and partly from Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, who suggests the way to structure one branch of the national government.

The fact that these two stories are intertwined and placed parallel to one another is of the utmost significance. It suggests that the political basis for the constitution is the covenant, which is more than a social compact. But the covenant does not dictate or establish the form of the regime. Rather, the form of the regime is taken from human sources on the basis of necessity and convenience.

This is the pattern of interaction between covenant and regime throughout Jewish history. There is the continuity of the fundamental covenant and the constitution which flows from it, the Tora, with the oral law building the body of constitutional law. On the other hand, within the latitude established by the Tora, Jews are free to adopt the form of regime they wish.

Dry Bones



The interaction between the two elements is a continuing one. The model of this post-Sinai interaction is to be found in the Book of Joshua, chapter 24, where there is a covenanting act to confirm the reorganization of the tribal confederacy after the conquest of the land. Subsequent Jewish historical experience brought with it a variety of adaptations of covenantal principles, with a new one for each new era of Jewish political adjustment.

THE CONGREGATIONAL form itself is a subsidiary product of the covenant idea. Ten male Jews come together and in effect compact among themselves to create a framework (within the larger framework of the Tora) for the conduct of their religious, social and political life. Even the terminology of congregational organization reflects this orientation. Among Sephardi communities, for example, the articles of agreement that establish congregations are known as *askamot*, a term that has an explicitly covenantal derivation and significance.

The two great events that 20th century Jewry has witnessed, the re-establishment of a Jewish state in the Land of Israel and the establishment of a great Jewish community in North America, represent interesting and important adaptations of the covenant idea. If one looks at the early institutions and settlements of the *Yishuv*, one finds that their basis in almost every case was covenantal. Borrowing from the established patterns of congregational *askamot*, they established partnerships and created associations on the basis of formal compacts and constitutional documents. This continued to be the standard form of organization in the Jewish *Yishuv* even after the British became the occupying power. The *Yishuv*

was governed internally through a network of covenants and compacts until the emergence of a centralized state in 1948. In the U.S., the organization of all congregations follows the traditional form even though the congregations themselves may be untraditional in their religious practices. Similarly, the organization of social agencies and educational institutions, and their coming together in local Jewish federations or national confederations reflect what has been the standard pattern of Jewish organization for several millennia.

One might be hard put to prove that, in either the Israeli or the American case, there was a conscious desire to maintain a particular political tradition. Rather, it was a consequence of the shared political culture of the Jews involved that led to the continuation of traditional patterns through new adaptations. It is more than a little ironic that in the U.S., where the government does not care how Jews organize themselves, as long as they do not try to go beyond fundamental constitutional restrictions, the traditional covenantal pattern has been able to express itself most fully under contemporary conditions, whereas in Israel — where the necessity was felt, as it were, to create an authoritative state on the model of the modern nation-state, this process has run into something of a dead end, stifled by the strong inclination toward centralized control of every aspect of public life. This inclination is a carry-over from the European experiences of the state's powers. That is precisely why the revival of conscious concern with the Jewish political tradition is so important.

The writer is president of the Jerusalem Centre for Public Affairs and Senator N.M. Paterson Professor of Intergovernmental Relations at Bar-Ilan University.

READERS' LETTERS

PARENTS AGAINST SILENCE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — With every news bulletin announcing fresh casualties, I ask myself where the parents are. Why do we simply gnash our teeth, wipe our eyes secretly or openly, and maintain our silence.

A week ago, when my son packed his bags and boarded the bus that was to take him (for the third time) to an accused war in a foreign, hostile, threatening land, I knew there was only one thing I could do — refuse to remain silent any more. For us parents, this is the elementary human duty we owe to our sons who will not and cannot refuse to fight a war that is endless and futile, and who continue to risk their lives to no purpose.

Our sons are rent by a moral conflict between conscience and duty, between justice and democratic law, between disgust at the true aims of the war and a moral obligation to be with their mates in the agony of battle. Because of this, I appeal to all those parents who are anxious about the physical and moral health of their sons, to put a stop to this silence, to protest against those responsible for this accursed war that has caused a split in our people. Let us continue the struggle until our sons come home. The government must stop its cynical game with the lives of our sons in order to salvage its lost prestige.

When our sons learned the truth about this war, they established a protest movement — "Soldiers against Silence." Now the time has come for a protest movement of "Parents against Silence." I appeal to every mother and father who feels as I do to support this initiative.

SHOSHANNA SHMUELI
Tel Aviv.
Tel. 03-445891.

TV INFLUENCE?

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Now that the "execution play" at Bat Yam has ended so tragically with the needless loss of a young life, I would like to draw your readers' attention to the fact that Israel TV showed two executions during the fortnight preceding the hanging of the 11-year-old boy.

H. LANGBANK
Haifa.

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